The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7201. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SEVERAL STATES.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN CONGRESSMEN IN OHIO AND INDIANA—HOW THE COUNT STANDS TO-DAY.

Our late telegrams from the States in which elections were held Tuesday do not alter the result as published yesterday except in regard to the Congressmen chosen. The Democratic gains in this respect prove to be greater than was anticipated yesterday, and the membership in the next House, as compared with that in the present, judging from this morning's figures, will be as follows:

	—43d Cong.— Rep.	Dem.	—44th Cong.— Rep.	Dem.
Indiana	9	4	5	8
Iowa	9	..	9	..
Ohio	13	7	7	13
Nebraska	1	..	1	..
West Virginia	1	2	1	2
Totals	33	13	23	23

Election of Congressmen had previously been held in four States, resulting as follows, compared with the representation in the present House, there being no choice in the Second District of Vermont:

	—43d Cong.— Rep.	Dem.	—44th Cong.— Rep.	Dem.
Maine	5	..	5	..
North Carolina	3	5	1	7
Oregon	..	1	..	1
Vermont	3	..	2	..
Tuesday's election	33	13	23	23
Totals	44	19	31	31

On the State tickets it seems to be conceded that the Democrats have carried Indiana by 8,000 or 11,000 majority, and Ohio by rising 15,000 majority. The temperance plank in the Ohio Republican platform, to which much of the disappointing result of the election in that State is attributed, reads thus:

"That the restraint of intemperance and its causes, to the full extent of the legislative, judicial, and police powers of the State, and the forfeiture of public trust for intoxication, are demanded by the moral and material welfare of society and the State."

It should be borne in mind in this connection that the Prohibitionists had their own ticket for State officers in the field, as well as candidates for Congress in several districts.

From Iowa the advices received are of a most satisfactory character. Ninety counties already heard from give a Republican gain of over 6,000 votes; and the Republican majority on the Secretary of State, the leading office voted for, will be about 40,000. The vote of the State for Governor in October, 1873, was: C. C. Carpenter, Republican, 105,143; Jacob G. Vale, "Anti-monopoly," 82,578; Republican majority, 22,565, against 40,000 this year. The Republican majority for Secretary of State in 1872 was 57,862.

We present below a list of the members of Congress elected on Tuesday, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, and of Democrats in italics:

INDIANA.

1. William Heilman. (?) — 8. Morton C. Hunter.
2. *James D. Williams.* — 9. *Leander McClurg.* (?)
3. *Michael C. Kerr.* — 10. *Wm. S. Haymond.* (?)
4. *Jeptha D. New.* — 11. James L. Evans.
5. *William S. Holman.* — 12. *Allen H. Hamilton.*
6. Milton S. Robinson. — 13. John H. Baker.
7. *Franklin Landers* (?)

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary. — 6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
2. John Q. Tufts. — 7. John A. Kasson.
3. Cyrus T. Granger. — 8. James W. McDill.
4. Henry O. Pratt. — 9. Addison Oliver.
5. James Wilson.

OHIO.

1. *Milton Sayler.* — 11. *John L. Vance.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.* — 12. *Ansel T. Walling.*
3. *John S. Savage.* — 13. *Milton I. Southard.*
4. *John A. McMahon.* — 14. *John P. Cowan.*
5. *Americus V. Rice.* — 15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes.
6. *Frank H. Hurd.* — 16. Lorenzo Danford.
7. *Lawrence T. Neal.* — 17. Laurin D. Woodworth.
8. William Lawrence. — 18. James Monroe.
9. *Early F. Poppleton.* — 19. James A. Garfield.
10. Charles Foster. — 20. *Henry B. Payne.*

NEBRASKA.

Lorenzo Crounse.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Nathan Goff* (?). — 3. *Frank Hereford.*
2. *Charles G. Faulkner.*

DAKOTA.

Jefferson P. Kidder.

OHIO.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF 15,000 TO 17,000, AND GAIN OF FIVE CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The result in this State is not more surprising to Republicans than to Democrats. Gov. Allen was elected on a majority of 817, and it was expected that the large stay-at-home vote would come out in strength sufficient to place the State on its proper Republican footing. There seems, however, to have been bitter local disaffection among the disappointed Republicans, which has had the effect of throwing the State into the hands of the Democrats by a majority variously estimated from 15,000 to 17,000. In some localities the Republicans have gained, but generally the results favor the Democrats. The net Democratic gain in thirty-seven counties is 20,713. This will be reduced from 3,000 to 5,000 by the counties yet to be heard from, which, in most instances, are expected to give Republican gains.

The whole Democratic State ticket is elected, with a gain of five Congressmen. The Congressional representation will stand as follows: First District—Sayler, Democrat, re-elected: second, Banning, Liberal, re-elected as a Democrat; third, J. Quincy Smith, Republican, re-elected; fourth, McMahon, a Democratic gain; fifth, Rice, Democrat; sixth, Hurd, a Democratic gain; seventh, Neal, Democrat, re-elected; eighth, Lawrence, Republican, re-elected; ninth, Poppleton, a Democratic gain; tenth, Charles Foster, Republican, re-elected; eleventh, Vance, a Democratic gain; twelfth, Walling, Democrat, and Finck, Democrat, to fill vacancy caused by Jewett's resignation; Thirteenth, Southard, Democrat; Fourteenth, J. P. Cowan, Democrat; Fifteenth, Van Vorhes, Republican; Sixteenth, Danford, Republican: Seventeenth, Woodworth, Republican (this district is close;) Eighteenth, Monroe, Republican; Nineteenth, Garfield, Republican; Twentieth, Payne, a Democratic gain. The Congressional representation stands: Democrats, 13; Republicans, 7. From indications at this hour this result will not be changed.

CHARLES FOSTER, REPUBLICAN, RE-ELECTED IN THE TENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Complete returns from all the counties in this (the Tenth) Congressional District give Charles Foster, Republican, 117 majority over George E. Seney, the Democratic candidate.

THE DEMOCRATS CONCEDE FOSTER'S ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—The Democrats concede the election of Foster, Republican, in the Tenth District, and Woodworth, Republican, in the Seventeenth.

THE VOTE OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Complete returns from Hamilton County give William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 4,694 majority over Wikoff, Republican. Charles S. Smart, Democrat, for School Commissioner, 4,617 majority over Harvey, Republican. William J. Gilmore, Democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court, 4,615 majority over Day, Republican. George Rex, Democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy, 4,659 majority over Johnson, Republican; Milton Sayler, Democrat, for Congress, from the First District, 4,334 majority over Green, Republican; H. B. Banning, Democrat, for Congress, from the Second District, 1,417 majority over Stevenson, Republican; F. Springweir, Democrat, for Sheriff, 2,373 majority; Joseph Sater, the Independent candidate for County Commissioner, 546 majority over McAvoy; P. F. Maliev, Democrat, for Coroner, 2,601 majority over Dunlap.

THE RESULT FOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—From very full returns from all points of Ohio, received during the night, it is evident that the State has gone Democratic by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. Further returns, received up to 9 o'clock this morning, do not change the status of last night's dispatches. The indications are that the Democrats elect twelve of the twenty Congressmen, The additional Democratic Congressmen supposed to be elected are: Savago in the Third District, McMahon in the Fourth, Hurd in the Sixth, Poppleton in the Ninth, Seney in the Tenth, and Payne in the Twentieth.

The *Enquirer* editorially says: "For this triumph we are indebted not alone to the Democratic Party, but to the aid of men who heretofore have been its opponents. This election means opposition to the national bank monopoly; that the volume of the currency should be enlarged, and there should be a tariff for revenue only."

The *Gazette* says: "On a platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance, and general cussedness, the Democratic Party has carried Ohio by a decided majority, and elected eleven of the twenty Congressmen."

A dispatch to the *Enquirer* says that Vance (Democrat) has beaten Benedy for Congress at the Eleventh Ohio District.

CLEVELAND, Oct 14.—In the Twentieth District Payne (Democrat) for Congress, has 2,724 majority.

In the Tenth District, Foster, Republican, is elected by 142 majority.

In the Seventeenth District, Woodworth, Republican, is elected by about 300 majority.

In the Nineteenth District, Garfield, has 3,500 majority.

PARTIAL RETURNS FROM TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Six wards in Toledo give Wikoff, Republican, for Secretary of State 1,539, and Bell, Democrat, 1,934; Pratt, Republican, for Congress, 1,436, and Hurd, Democrat, 2,023. Hurd's majority in the county is from 700 to 800.

The *Blade* to-night estimates Hurd's majority in the Sixth District at from 1,500 to 1,700.

The Democrats elect their entire ticket in Lucas, except Recorder.

INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS SWEEPING—SURPRISE OF THE REPUBLICANS—AN ESTIMATE ON CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The election in Indiana has proved to be a perfect Waterloo for the Republicans. The returns received before midnight last night give no indications of the completeness of the defeat, and as the later dispatches became known and especially when the news from the counties of a semi-official character came pouring in today, the Republicans were perfectly overwhelmed and the Democracy could hardly realize the victory they had achieved. The offices of the two leading newspapers were thronged at an early hour, and have been crowded all day. Toward night the Republicans went home, but the Democrats and Germans have been keeping up a perfect jubilation, drinking, singing, marching, and cheering, as the spirit moves them. The result in the State was entirely unexpected to the Republican managers, though within the last few days the prospects have not been at all cheering. on a defeat by a small majority on the general ticket would not have been surprising. But they were unprepared for the overwhelming nature of the defeat. We can count but four members of Congress certain, and the Legislature, is counted upon as ours, beyond peradventure will be in the control of the opposition, as I predicted would be the case early in the summer, but which the leading Republicans did not believe possible.

So far as reported but one county gives an increase over the Republican majority of 1872, and that is Delaware, the home of the State Committee Chairman. Democratic gains and Republican losses are heavy everywhere, almost without exception. The majority in the State will run between 8,000 and 12,000, on the basis of the returns received up to this time.

There is much speculation as to the cause of the defeat. The general feeling is to attribute it to the temperance views, but this is only one of the elements. Local feuds, the granger movement, and the western fever for inflation have had the most to do with it. In eighty counties there were independent tickets, and in all of these the canvass was one more for the fat offices than for party principle.

The following is the best estimate I can make on the Congressional delegation: The First District is doubtful, with the chances in favor of William Hailman, Republican. The Democracy claim the election of Benjamin S. Fuller. The Second District is carried by J. D. Williams, Democrat, by over 4,000. M. C. Kerr is elected from the third, after a hard fight with Gen. Cravens on the currency question, by a handsome majority. In the Fourth District, Hon. J. D. New, Democrat, defeats Robinson by about 400. W. S. Holman, Democrat, carries the Fifth District by seven or eight hundred. The Sixth District elects M. S. Robinson, Republican, by 500. This, the Seventh District, is doubtful, with the chances in favor of Franklin Linders, Democrat. The majority will be very small either way. The Eighth District is doubtful, with the chances in favor of H. K. Rice, Democrat, though Gen. Hunter may have a small majority. Cravens is defeated in the Ninth District by Leander McClurg, Democrat, by 600 or 700 majority. W. H. Calkins is defeated in the Tenth by W. S. Hayward, Democrat, by 300 or 400. James L. Evans, Republican, is elected in the Eleventh. Andrew H. Hamilton, Democrat, has nearly 3,000 majority in the Twelfth District, and James H. Baker, Republican, carries the Thirteenth District by a good majority. The only really certain Republican districts are the Sixth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth, with the chances in favor of the First, and a bare possibility in the Seventh and Eighth Districts.

The Democracy claim the State by 7,500—at least ten Congressmen and probably eleven. They also claim the Legislature, but concede the Senate to the Republicans by two or three majority. There will probably be forty Independent members of the Legislature in both branches.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY, 5,000 TO 8,000, AND GAIN OF FOUR CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A special from Indianapolis says the Democrats have probably carried Indiana, but the Legislature is in doubt. Unless the Independents carry a number of districts the Republicans will maintain a majority on a joint ballot. Repeating seems to have been prevalent. In the Hoosier capital 16,000 votes were cast, which is over 8,000 more than was ever polled before.

In the State the Democrats have gained two or more Congressmen, Coburn, Republican, probably being defeated. The friends of Kerr, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District claim his election by 2,000 majority over Cravens. This was one of the hardest fights of the Indiana campaign. Kerr was nominated as a Democrat, but Daniel Voorhees and Gov. Hendricks decided he should get "down and out" because he was not sound on the currency. He refused to haul off, and an inflation candidate was put in the field against him.

The Indiana Republican Central Committee concede the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by [illegible] 5,000 to 8,000 majority. From present indications the Congressional delegation will stand six Republicans to seven Democrats.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS—FURTHER DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—Further returns show increased Democratic gains on the State ticket. The indications are now that the Democratic majority in the State will reach from 10,000 to 15,000. Later returns place the election of Hunter in the Eighth and Calkins in the Tenth Districts in doubt, and the delegation will stand nine Democrats to four Republicans.

From the most trustworthy returns received, the following is the result for Congress:

First District—William Heilman, Republican, small majority.

Second District—James D. Williams, Democrat, 5,000 to 6,000 majority.

Third District—M. C. Kerr, Democrat, over James A. Cravens, Fusion candidate, by 2,000 majority.

Fourth District—J. D. New, Democrat, by 500 majority.

Fifth District—W. S. Holman, Democrat, by 500 to 1,000 majority.

Sixth District—M. S. Robinson, Republican, over E. L. Johnson, Regular Democrat, and A. O. Pendleton, Independent, by 500 majority.

Seventh District—Franklin Landers, Democrat, over John Coburn, the present member, by from 300 to 500 majority.

Eighth District—H. J. Rice, Democrat, over M. C. Hunter, the present member, by a small majority.

Ninth District—Leander McClurg, Democrat, over T. J. Cason, the present member, and C. J. Bowles, Independent, by a small majority.

Tenth District—W. S. Haymond, Democrat, over W. H. Calkins, Republican, by a small majority.

Eleventh District—J. L. Evans, Republican, by 200 majority.

Twelfth District—A. H. Hamilton, Democrat, over Taylor, Independent, by 4,000 majority.

Thirteenth District—J. S. Baker, Republican, by 1,000 majority.

The contest in the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth is very close, and the official vote may change the result given above.

From the present reports it is impossible to give the correct complexion of the Legislature, but the indications are that the Independents will hold the balance of power in both Houses.

HUNTER, REPUBLICAN, ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 14.—Later and more complete returns indicate the election of Hunter (Republican,) for Congress, by 350 majority.

Vigo County (official) gives a majority for the Democratic State ticket of 887.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

CAUSES OF DEFEAT—WHAT WE HAVE GAINED—WHAT REPUBLICANS IN THE WEST THINK OF IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—In Ohio the temperance plank was more than the Republicans could carry. The Democrats favored license, and the Republicans opposed it. The Democratic majority ranges from 12,000 to 15,000, giving them twelve of the twenty Congressmen, and in Nebraska the Republicans carry the State by a large majority, electing their members of Congress and a majority of the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator in place of Tipton.

The news from Arkansas is meagre and untrustworthy. It is claimed the Republican Party, or at least so much of it as adhere to Gov. Brooks, took no part in the election. They claimed that it was illegally ordered, and could have no binding force. The victory, so-called, therefore went to the Baxter crowd by default. The United States Courts will be asked to pass upon the validity of the election.

Your correspondent has made inquiry among a few leading Republicans of this city, and has found that the general impression is there is nothing in the result which should give the party cause for alarm, or the Democrats cause for rejoicing. The fact that Ohio has gone Democratic is significant in this, that it shows the necessity of nominating unimpeachable candidates for office. The nomination of Parsons, of Cleveland, did the party great injury in that State. His connection with the De Gollyer and McClelland paving contract is historical, and made the Republicans rejoice because of his defeat. Besides, it was an off year, always uncertain in Ohio, and the Republicans were divided in several districts.

As in Ohio, my informants do not count as strange the result in Indiana. They say the Republicans labored under disadvantages. Great stress is laid upon the fact that Senator Morton, the brains of the party in that State, was too sick to take part in the canvass. The inflationists find in the result some little comfort, claiming that the election means opposition to national bank monopoly and an enlargement of the currency. On the other hand the Democrats and their allies rejoice. They lay great stress upon the effect these victories will have upon the November elections, claiming already numerous desertions from the Republican ranks. This, however, seems to be mere bombast, for the questions at issue in this State at least are entirely dissimilar.

ARKANSAS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 14.—The returns from this (Pulaski) county show the election of the entire Democratic Conservative ticket, by from 700 to 1,000 majority.

The Constitution is carried in this county by about 1,000 majority.

Information from the other counties indicates that the Constitution is carried by a very large majority.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

MORE COMMITTEES APPOINTED—THE COMMITTEE ON FACTS AND STATISTICS TO REPORT TO A RESIDENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON—THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS ADOPTED—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14.—When the convention met this morning, it was found to be reenforced by a delegation of two persons from North Carolina, one being white and the other colored, but neither being of great note in the politics of the State. Judge Settle, and others of like standing, who had been confidently expected, did not appear, and when inquiries as to the reason of their absence were made, it was said that they were afraid the convention would do something they could not indorse, but in which they would seem to acquiesce by being present. The South Carolina seats were still conspicuously vacant, not a delegate, white or colored, having appeared from that State. The circumstance has not caused any general sorrow; indeed, it is to the credit of the delegates that they appear to be rejoiced rather than sorrowful at the absence of the Moses-Patterson gang. They are so well satisfied that they do not take much interest in the cause of the acceptable absence, but it is generally understood that Patterson and his confederates have more work at home in the political way than they can well get through with. The men who are here are not generally considered the best specimens of American politicians, but they are so far better than the South Carolina crew that they cannot be blamed for rejoicing that they are rid of bad company. So when the convention met it was in a good humor, but it was soon apparent that, except in committee, nothing of consequence was to be done during the day. The attendance of delegates was small, owing to the fact that a large number were engaged in the committees, and among them many of the leaders, including the President, Gov. Lewis Parsons.

The appetite of the average colored politician for committee-work appears to be insatiable, and at the suggestion of colored delegates the convention went to work with great vigor making committees. One was appointed on schools without anybody having the slightest idea what it was to do, and another on publication with a like vagueness as to its duties. And then a colored gentleman wanted another member from each State on the Committee on Outrages, which is, however, called facts and statistics, and gave as a reason that the collection of outrage statistics was very dangerous business, and he thought it quite probable that some, if not all, the present members would be killed by the White Leaguers before they got through, and then there would be nobody to attend to the matter. This argument appeared conclusive to the convention, and another member from each State was added. The appointment of this outrage committee is the most important business done by the convention. It is to be permanent in its character, and to report not to the convention but to a resident committee at Washington. Its instructions will not permit it to report outrages which do not appear on the official records; or are not substantiated by the sworn statements of persons having personal knowledge of the facts. It should, therefore, be useful in placing the social condition of the South before the country in a trustworthy form. This is said by the leaders to be their object, for they say that so many exaggerated stories have gone from the South that the nation is coming to believe that there are no outrages whatever in the reconstructed States, while the truth is they know there are a great many more than have ever come to public knowledge.

After the convention had got through making committees, and nearly everybody had been accommodated with a place on some one of them, the Committee on Correspondence reported and placed first before the body a letter, which Ex-Gov. Davis, of Texas, had prepared in case he should not be able to attend. The Governor read this letter, and it proved to be the most valuable of all the documents which had yet appeared. It was so moderate in tone, and so clear in its statement of facts, that when in conclusion the author declared himself personally responsible for the truth of all he had written, it was impossible to doubt that Texas is in a very sorry condition. Gov. Davis declared that since January there have been over 600 homicides in his State. He did not make the mistake of ascribing all these crimes to politics, but, on the contrary, said comparatively few were due to that cause; but the general lawlessness proven by these startling statistics was, he said, a proof of the utter inefficiency, if nothing worse, of the Democratic State Administration. He dwelt at length on the mismanagement of all public affairs in the State, and of the corrupt and reckless waste of its resources.

This letter had a marked effect upon the convention, and at its conclusion an admirable paper on education in the South, by Mr. Brewster, of Louisiana, was read. This being finished, the colored gentlemen began to show signs of becoming clamorous for more committees, but Senator Spencer, of Alabama, crushed their rising hopes by moving to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock this evening, at the same time explaining that the Committee on Address would not be ready to report before that time. There was some little excitement caused by this flank movement, for many gentlemen, without distinction of color, evidently were prepared with speeches, and were not to be deprived of an opportunity to deliver them without resistance. Various amendments were offered, with a view to providing an afternoon session, but, after considerable squabbling, the motion of Mr. Spencer finally prevailed on a call of States, and the convention adjourned until evening, after a session of little more than an hour.

During this time, and all the afternoon, the Committees on Resolutions and on Address were hard at work. The first, however, came to an agreement some time before the evening session, and its work is an evidence that if the convention is not to do much good it will do little harm. Indeed, in this respect, the result will be far better than was expected. The resolutions, as a whole, are such as might be passed by any Republican convention. It will be seen that there is no mention of the third term, and it must be added that no suggestion even hinting toward favoring such a movement has thus far been made on the floor of the convention. The resolution on civil rights was the most difficult thing with which the body had to deal, but it was in the end happily disposed of. The preamble is an exact copy, down to the last clause, of the resolution passed by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore of 1872, while the resolution itself simply indorses the declaration of the Republican National Convention in the same year. The Southern Republicans, with some pride, say that on the question of civil rights they stand on both the Democratic and Republican platforms, and they do not see how any one, North or South, can take exception to their position. But this resolution has yet to be presented to the Convention, and it is possible it may meet with some opposition. Gov. Pinchback, however, was on the committee, and gave the resolution a cordial support. He should be able to so commend it to the colored delegates as to secure its adoption. Of these latter it must in justice be said that they have not been unreasonable in their ideas on this subject. They have no desire to handicap the party with any extreme doctrines on civil rights, nor do they entertain any. Almost without exception those who are here, and are fair representatives of their race, declare that the Civil Rights bill would if a law make no difference in the relative status of the two races. So far from asking for mixed schools, they say the colored race would reject them if offered. All that they want is school privileges equal to those of the whites, but they want them separate. They declare that the two races cannot be educated together without detriment to both. This mixed school bugaboo having been paraded with such persistency through the country, the declarations of these colored representatives are of some importance.

It is yet doubtful whether the Committee on Address will be prepared to report to-night. This document threatens to be long, and will be chiefly the work of Senator West, of Louisiana; Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, and Judge McClure, of Arkansas; but suggestions have been offered by nearly all the prominent men here, and have been duly considered.

While the committee was at work this afternoon, what was considered authentic information of the Ohio election was received, and it did not tend to make the occasion more hilarious. According to the telegrams the Democrats had swept the Buckeye State, electing eleven out of twenty Congressmen, and the Southern Republicans in this result saw the White League armed and masked again, riding on their midnight raids through their States. It was impossible to doubt the sincerity of these men. It was apparent that they were firmly convinced that Democratic victories in the North meant murder and rapine in the South. It may be they are the victims of a delusion, but it is quite certain they do not themselves believe so. It has been charged upon them that they have manufactured outrages for political effect, but it was hard to credit this when looking on their saddened faces as they read the news of Democratic success in Ohio. The effect of the result on the November elections was also feared, and especially in Alabama, where it was believed the White League will immediately begin a system of intimidation which will keep many Republicans from the polls. Some satisfaction is found in the reflection that it can do no harm in Kentucky and Tennessee, for these States were already hopeless.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, which was opened promptly at the appointed hour, the hall was better filled than at any other time. The first business was the report of the Committee on Statistics, which ended with a resolution continuing the committee, with power to report to Congress at future periods once in three months. Jeff Long, who is a colored man, and bursting with a speech of course, got up and opposed the report, and wanted the convention to remain in session until they got the list of outrages complete. He got his tenses wofully mixed, and was so incoherent as to arouse the suspicion that he had been having a protracted interview with the worm of the still. He grew eloquent as he proceeded, and would not have the convention adjourn until it had "presented to nation the widow who have weeped around grave of her husbands." To that end he wanted to "plant's flag on the mountains of Tennessee until death." When Long concluded, Col. Meyers, of Louisiana, Chairman of the committee, explained that from Georgia alone reports of outrages had been presented which would keep the committee two weeks, and he wanted to know who was going to pay the expenses of the delegates. It was a home thrust, and the delegates saw it at once. But Long had spoken so long that Senator Clayton interposed with a motion to limit all speeches to five minutes each; but the enlightened colored man was crammed with speeches, and wanted twenty minutes. Col. Sheets, of Alabama, who has the misfortune to be white, thought five minutes too long for a man to say what he knew nothing about, whereat the colored man waxed exceeding wroth, and showed himself to be an inexpressible nuisance in politics. But to his exceeding disgust the motion of Senator Clayton was carried by an almost unanimous vote, whereupon a brassy fellow from Georgia, who was erroneously called a gentleman, made some impudent and ungrammatical remarks against the motion to extend the time of Committee on Facts. He was followed by Clayton, who made some sensible observations, and interjected a motion to appoint an Executive Committee resident at Washington, to whom the Committee on Facts and Statistics should report. This done other colored individuals gabbled, not to much purpose, and it really seemed as if they had all been making intimate acquaintance with the worm before mentioned. Finally, after long wrangling, Senator Dorsey moved the previous question, and, the sensible portion of the convention being tired of much ado about nothing, the convention sustained it. Even then the waste of time was not ended, for the colored man wanted the reading of the report of the committee, which being done at last, the convention adopted it as amended, and got rid of it.

Then came the report of the Committee on Resolutions. When the reading was concluded, of course the irrepressible colored man broke out again, and a man and brother from Texas wanted something said about his State in reference to the Congressional appointment. Gov. Davis spoke in favor of this amendment. That apportionment, according to him, was a great outrage. Here again the convention drifted off helplessly into a sea of talk, with the colored man bobbing up and down more prominently than anybody else. This was ended by the withdrawal of the Texas amendment, but a new difficulty was sprung by a white delegate from Arkansas, who wanted each resolution taken up separately. It was understood that he was seeking to have something more decided said on civil rights. He thought this convention was something more than a school debating society, but it was the general impression that it was nothing more, and a very poor one at that. Finally, even these men had their appetite for talk more than satisfied, and in response to a general demand the platform was adopted as a whole as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and

Whereas, The Federal Congress has undoubted power to enforce, by suitable legislation, said rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm and indorse the platform of the National Republican Convention, adopted at Philadelphia in 1872, in declaring that the equal civil and political rights of all citizens should be enforced by appropriate State and Federal legislation; that in the name of humanity we denounce, in the strongest terms, the perpetrators of the numerous murders, assassinations, and other outrages in portions of the reconstructed States upon peaceful citizens, whose only offense was a firm attachment to and support of the Republican Party, and the principles of equality and civil law; and we arraign the Democratic Party of the South, who have tolerated the existence of Kuklux, White League, and other rebellious organizations by whom these outrages have in the main been committed, before the bar of the nation, as directly responsible for these murders, and for the fact that as a general thing the perpetrators have thus far gone unwhipped of justice. And we fully indorse the action of the administration in its endeavors to prosecute offenders in the Federal Courts, whenever and wherever said offenses are therein cognizable.

That we earnestly appeal to all citizens of the United States, whatever their political associations, who revere the sacred majesty of law and the dignity of the nation, to aid us in an honest effort to restore tranquility to our people, to invite emigration to our States, and to develop the material interests of the whole country.

That we unqualifiedly denounce the recent attempt in some of the Southern States to organize political parties on what is known as the race issue.

That we are opposed to any and all political organizations having for their object the arraying of one class of our citizens against another, and that we call upon all good citizens throughout the South to aid us in our endeavors to cultivate and perpetuate friendly relations between races.

That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention that whenever a State Government is overthrown by revolutionary measures, and efforts are made to inaugurate another, prompt and efficient action should be taken by Congress to give to every State a republican form of government guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

That, as the general diffusion of knowledge is the best safeguard of liberty and surest guarantee of the perpetuity of free government, we earnestly request and urge on Congress the appropriation of the public lands, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, to the cause of education, and that the same be applied to the maintenance and support of public schools in the several States, in the ratio of illiteracy.

That we fully indorse the action of the National Administration in taking measures to suppress the outrages, violence, and intimidation which exist in many of the Southern States, and in maintaining law and order, and the rights of all classes, especially its action in suppressing the recent insurrection and in upholding the existing Government in Louisiana; inasmuch as any other course of public policy would have been destructive of republican institutions, and the adoption of a precedent dangerous to the rights of self-government, which can only be executed under a constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

That we respectfully urge upon the party in the South, and the Administration at Washington, the imperative necessity of selecting none but men of ability, firmness, and unimpeachable integrity to occupy official positions in the South; and recommend the National Administration to institute a rigid inquiry into the capability and integrity of the persons holding such positions under the Administration, and if it be found that even reasonable suspicion exists against any such persons, as to their integrity, that they be removed and men of undoubted honesty and capacity be appointed in their stead.

That the opening of our great rivers and water-courses, especially the mouth of the Mississippi River and the navigable streams South, and the maintenance of naval stations on the Southern coast, being of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country, we ask that such appropriations may be made from time to time by the General Government as will accomplish this result.

Then the Texas resolution was adopted, and at last came the address. It was in substance as follows:

The address states that a parallel to this convention finds no precedent in the history of this country. Those who defended the country were compelled to come together to defend themselves against its opponents. The record of crimes in the Southern States presents a summary of outrages which staggers belief. There is a great difference between political contests in the North and in the South. In one it is brief and peaceful, and in the other it is prolonged and bitter, marked by murder and assassination. In one Republicanism is a badge of honor; in the other it is a mark of leprosy to be shunned. The circumstances of reconstruction divided parties on the basis of color as much as if it was intentionally done, and this has provoked strife. When the unrepentant slaveholder sees the former slave in the exercise of the rights of citizenship, the pride of race makes him feel, though unjustly, that the negro has acquired his rights by the degradation of the white man. This makes the negro feel uneasy and anxious. The field for the obtaining of political advice for the negro has been narrowed by the opposition by their denunciation of old and new citizens whom they may affiliate with. He that looks for loyalty to the Democrats of the South will look in vain. Recent events have shown that no republican government can be sustained at the South without federal interference, until the Democrats learn that it is in vain to fight against the idea of civil and political equality.

The address complains of the charge of corruption made against Southern Republicans, and of the misrepresentations of the associated press agents, and of the Southern papers. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia are under Democratic rule, yet disorders are prevalent in them.

The address speaks at length of outrages, and declares that in few instances local grand juries indicted, and in none had petit juries convicted. A powerful press keeps silence, or defends the criminals and maligns the victim. If in a rare instance, a criminal should be convicted he would receive the sympathy of that party in whose cause he has suffered. It ought to be made as much a crime to murder a citizen of the United States as of the State; and evil-doers should learn that the matter does not end with a verdict of acquittal in the State courts. The presence of troops has had, in many instances, a restraining influence upon Democratic assassins. We challenge refutation of the story of Democratic malignancy and crime, and ask the American people to grant us that protection afforded to their fellow citizens in foreign lands.

This being adopted at a late hour, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

In reviewing its action, it must be said that it has been upon the whole temperate, and, considering some of its elements, sensible. It could have done much harm, and that it has not done it is greatly to its credit.

That it has done much good cannot be claimed. But as none was hoped for, there is little disappointment in this respect. Its chief work has been the permanent organization of Southern Republicans by forming an Executive Committee at Washington. It is now over and all its proceedings have been placed before the people, and it can be fairly judged by its utterances and acts.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE VOTE IN WHEELING—GOFF STILL AHEAD—NO RETURNS FROM THE INTERIOR.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 14.—The Democrats elect their candidate to the House of Delegates from this county by a majority of about 400. The Democratic State Senator from this district is elected by about 290 majority.

The vote for Congressman in this district is very close, both sides claiming the victory. It will require the official vote to decide. The returns thus far are slightly in favor of Goff, Republican. The Republicans gain generally throughout the district over the vote of 1870, which was a straight party vote. The interior counties cannot be heard from officially for some days yet.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE—STRICT WATCH KEPT ON HIM—A MILLION THALERS BAIL REFUSED.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—It is expected that judgment will be passed upon Count Von Arnim shortly before Nov. 1. The Count occupies two rooms in the hospital where he is confined. He is treated with more general severity and is more closely watched than heretofore. His intercourse with his family has been still further restricted.

Herr Madai, President of the Police force in this city, used all his influence to have Count Von Arnim sent to a private hospital, where he should be under the surveillance of the Police, but without success. The Count's family have offered increased bail to the amount of 1,000,000 thalers to secure his release from custody.

THE EMPEROR NOT TO VISIT ITALY.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—It is officially announced that the Emperor William has abandoned for the present his intended visit to Italy.

FRANCE.

THE EX-EMPRESS AND THE CORSICAN ELECTIONS—PRINCE NAPOLEON TO TRY FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Ex-Empress Eugénie and her son have telegraphed their thanks to the people of Ajaccio for having elected Prince Bonaparte to the Council General over Prince Napoleon.

It is announced that Prince Napoleon will become a resident of the Department of Charente Inférieure, one of the strongest of the Bonapartist departments, in order to be elected to the Council General and to the National Assembly.

SPAIN.

THE REPORTED SURRENDER OF CARLISTS DENIED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Santander says that the report of the surrender of two Carlist battalions to the Republicans is officially contradicted.

REPULSE OF CARLISTS' ATTACKS ON AMPOSTA.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The Carlist forces yesterday made two attacks upon the town of Amposta, in Catalonia, but were each time repulsed with considerable loss.

CARLIST BATTALIONS OFFERING TO SURRENDER.

SANTANDER, Oct. 14.—Cols. Bernuolo and Gorardo, commanders of two Carlist battalions, have arrived at Santurce and offered to surrender to the Republicans if themselves and men are pardoned. They report that three more battalions have joined them, and offer to surrender on the same terms.

ARMS LANDED FOR THE CARLISTS—SEIZURE OF A VESSEL FOR CARRYING CONTRABAND.

LONDON, Oct. 15—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Hendaye to the *Daily News* says seven pieces of artillery and 3,000 rifles were recently landed for the Carlists from a steamer reported to be an English craft.

The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has had the steamer Nieves seized at St. Jean de Luz on the charge that she is laden with contraband of war.

Gen. Loma, commanding the Republican troops, has captured the Heights of Orduna.

BRAZIL.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRAZILIANS AND PORTUGUESE IN PARA.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 14.—Telegraphic dispatches have been received here from Para, reporting that a collision occurred in that city between a number of Portuguese and Brazilians, in which several persons were killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

REGNIER, THE ABSCONDING WITNESS IN THE BAZAINE TRIAL FOR TREASON—BISMARCK'S DEFENSE OF HIM.

LONDON, Oct. 15—6 A. M.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Regnier, the absconding witness in the Bazaine trial, asking Bismarck to clear him of the imputation of being a spy. Bismarck replies, under date of the 2d inst., that he fears the existing iritation against him in France will nullify his evidence in favor of Regnier. Nevertheless, he does not hesitate to repeat that Regnier was actuated in his negotiations before Metz by no other motive than courageous devotion to the interests of his country, which he believed to be identical with those of the imperial dynasty. Bismarck says he favored the execution of Regnier's project with the view of hastening peace by enabling the Imperial Government to communicate with the Army of Metz.

Incase the proposed relations were established, the Germans would have been placed in communication with an established Government which was authorized to conclude peace in the name of France. Bismarck concludes his letter to Regnier with the following affirmation, to the truth of which he pledges his honor:

"You never received any personal advantage from me. In allowing you to enter Metz I believed that you could promote patriotic and useful action in the interest of peace."

THE REGISTRY.

OVER THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND NAMES REGISTERED YESTERDAY—THE REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS MAKE A FAVORABLE EXHIBIT.

Yesterday was the second day of registration, and it passed off quietly, 38,157 names being registered, making a total of 93,975 votes registered in the first two days of this year. The following table shows the number registered in each Assembly district:

Assembly District	Registered Oct. 6, 1874	Registered yesterday	Total Both Days	Registered first two days 1873	Registered first two days 1872	Total Registry 1873	Total Registry 1872
1	1436	1609	3045	2472	4197	5455	6343
2	1286	1370	2656	2431	3637	4808	5436
3	1076	1166	2242	2059	3397	4144	4937
4	1688	1864	3552	3376	5061	6321	7285
5	1456	1716	3172	2768	5062	5872	7437
6	1261	1317	2578	2319	3426	4305	5190
7	1160	1315	2475	1793	3723	4426	6037
8	1609	1956	3465	3164	5073	7312	9789
9	1870	1941	3811	3212	5370	6705	7773
10	1123	1333	2459	1994	3718	4967	6466
11	1594	1739	3333	1386	4716	5564	7562
12	1517	1454	2970	2728	4158	5342	6210
13	1650	1772	3422	2661	4599	5227	6637
14	1157	1062	2219	1845	3031	3811	4917
17	1977	2008	3985	3322	5471	6550	8322
16	2000	1105	3105	3343	4857	6591	7601
17	2322	2660	4982	4755	6365	8650	9925
18	1941	2013	3954	3245	4764	6361	7256
19	1005	1237	2242	1990	2740	3704	4081
20	2453	2948	5401	4104	6470	8534	10469
21	2841	3129	5970	4663	6674	7912	10073
23d Ward	908	1019	1927	....	....	....	....
24th W'd	409	325	1024	....	....	....	....
Totals	35819	38157	93976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ART IN ITALY.

NOTES—PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER.

THE METROPOLITAN ATELIERS—ART-GROWTH IN THE NEW WORLD—PLANS FOR THE AMERICAN CAPITOL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874.

The coming Winter promises to be one of not less than usual activity in the studios and art ateliers of Rome. The eagerness of artists to turn to their profit every resource of their favored profession makes us confident that they will do their best, and stimulated by all the hopes held out on every side, the future of those who have talent, helped by industry, is sure. So far as genuine progress is concerned, we are not certain whether the greatest advantage is on the side of those who stay at home or those who come to fix their permanent residence here. The robust activity of American life makes its impulse felt in every sphere, and quite as much vigor is noticed in art productions of painters and sculptors who have only breathed their native air and drawn from the resources which their own country offers, as in those which are the fruit of the dallying life of artistic relaxation in Italy. We have examples of painters and sculptors who have grown old here without having produced much of anything. There is an American sculptor who has been resident for five and twenty years at Florence, who has almost nothing to show as the result of so long a period, during which his friends have been kept in expectation. A dozen years given to manipulations upon a single figure show little capacity of invention or power of production. An artist of courage who does not succeed in his first attempt, after one or two years given to the trial, throws down his model and makes a new beginning.

The time has arrived when most works of art in bronze for public monuments, destined for the United States, should be cast in that country. American artists, residing in Italy, who receive commissions for making the models for such works, will tell you that the casting can be done better at Munich, from which well-managed foundry so much work has already been sent to the United States. But it can be just as well done in several establishments now existing in America, as we have had before this sufficient proof. The artist puts forward the name of Munich with almost unrestrained praise, because it is his interest to do so, for the favorable arrangement he is able to make there adds to his profits, and as long as this is the fact he will be the last one to help destroy any existing illusion. But if the arts are to be promoted in the United States, we must escape as soon as possible from dependence upon foreign skill for doing that which we can just as well do ourselves; nor be bound to any artist or individual, simply to contribut more largely to his commercial profit. There is quite as much probability that our sculptors, living in Europe, will be injured as helped in their art by a too rapid professional success. It has already been so great as to excite jealousy among foreigners of the same craft, and what is worse, among those in the circle of their own nationality. This is certainly not true of all our artists, for some of them pursue their way modestly, with quiet devotion to their calling, feeling assured that time will bring appreciation of their productions and the reward which they have aspired for and justly earned. To tell the truth, residence in Italy has quite as much reference to money-making as to the enjoyment of any superior advantages for study. There are many delusions under which most of our people are still laboring, and only time and more leisure to give attention to the subject, can put us in condition to judge intelligently and save us from falling into deceptions. For our artists, there is need of the severe competition which has stimulated the energies of artists of other nations. Of the stimulus of money rewards there is enough, and of flatteries of "rising genius" our artists have had their share. We must not cherish the vain illusion that we have accomplished the highest, when we are but in our rude beginnings.

No one can doubt that the encouragement and practice of art and the cultivation of taste are to do much to soften the rusticity of American manners. Our self-love leads us to believe that we have already taken a pretty high place. But it is impossible to accomplish in a hundred years what other nations have been trying to do during many centuries. First results must necessarily be less perfect than those which come from a succession of trials. We have yet little or no art of our own, or that which bears upon it, as upon the gold and silver currency of the country, the national stamp. Architecture is the foundation upon which all the other arts rest, and this we have just begun to create in some public buildings of monumental solidity, which we hear of either as projected or in actual progress. It is the duty of the architect, in making plans for the council-halls of our States, or municipalities, to lay out work for the sculptor and painter—work to which the thought and study of half a century may be given for full accomplishment.

As we cast our thoughts into the future we see the National Capitol augmented in its proportions until it has become the grandest type of the power, the wealth, and the refined civilization of a vast community of free people—a people which has enjoyed from the beginning of its history the largest measure of liberty practicable under the control of law. For many years we have wandered among the ruins of the Cæsars' palace; so immense in extent as to furnish the area in our time for orchards and farm-gardens and the sites for convents and villas. The mass of palatial constructions, forming one great whole, and known as the Tuileries or Louvre, alone can give us an idea of the scale of magnificence of the house or *reggia* of the Roman Emperors, when the walls of these structures were unbroken. Such a palace is the type of the government or sovereignty of a single individual, or of concentrated or centralized political power. In a country like the United States, the palace of legislation is the symbol of power diffused, or of sovereignty lodged in the hands of a self-dependent people. Thus the grandeur of the proportions of a "State-house" should be in accord with the majesty of the nation, and no skill of art should be left unemployed to give to it all the beauty and solid grace that can be lavished upon a great monument.

I have seen a plan for two constructions to be added in future extensions of the Capitol. One is the "Hall of Independence," and the other is the "Hall of the Constitution." No rooms in the country, yet built, can give an index of the dignity of proportions and extent of scale of these buildings, according to the design laid out. The inner walls are of polished granite, and columns of the same material—more noble than those of the extra-mural Roman St. Paul's—support the roof. Is there an American artist now living who feels strong enough in his own capacity, to undertake the execution of the art ornamentation, when he has an idea of the subjects, and the scale of performance? In the Hall of "Independence" a single basso-relievo in bronze, 100 feet long, illustrates the first great passage in the national history. That alone might be the work of twenty years, and absorb half a million of money; but it is on a scale of such large conception that monuments should be, and will be, built in a country not called upon to squander its resources upon the destructive machinery of war. In the Hall of "The Constitution," the great fact of 1789 would have its elucidation on a plan of equal proportions.

Such ideas are the birth of minds of active, artistic intuition, and make appeal to the imagination of the nation. The future is full of promise; the field for the exercise of powers is almost without limit, and the demands to be made will draw to the utmost upon the resources of the creative thought of the country. We cannot doubt that the same opulence of invention will be shown in the great realm of art creation, when it comes to be explored, as has been exhibited in the world of mechanics, and in the development of the grosser material forces which have given so much power to the nation.

VALUE OF A MEMORANDUM.

A CASE IN SAN FRANCISCO DECIDED BY A SCRAP OF PAPER KEPT BY A NEW-YORK LADY FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 5.

Last Saturday afternoon Judge Wheeler rendered a decision in the case of George Brown vs. Susan E. Stevenson, giving judgment for defendant. The action involved the title to the International Hotel property. The Montgomery Avenue Commissioners awarded $57,000 damages for appropriating a portion of the property for street purposes to the supposed owner, the defendant. Brown then brought suit to compel defendant to reconvey the property back to him, claiming that defendant only held it as a security for money loaned. The case came up for trial in August last, and the contest lasted for over two weeks. Brown made out a strong case for himself, and but for a very fortunate circumstance would probably have obtained a judgment. The turning point of the case hinged upon a small piece of paper containing figures. In 1856 Miss Stevenson came to California from New-York, to testify in a suit instituted by her against one De Witt C. Hoskins. Brown at the time was acting as agent for the International Hotel property. Not being accustomed to testifying in court, she expressed to Mr. Brown fears that she might be overcome with nervousness. He said all that was required of her was to tell about her purchasing the hotel. He tore off a small irregular piece of paper from the margin of a newspaper, upon which he placed figures of the several amounts which she had paid him for the property. These sums footed up $42,250. After she had given evidence in the case, and fearing that she might be called upon again to testify to the same facts, she folded up the slip of paper and placed it under the lid of her jewelry box. This box contained a magnificent diamond necklace, brought from Europe by Miss Stevenson's father. The box and valuable contents were subsequently deposited in a New-York Bank, where they have remained untouched for eighteen years. When about to start for California she took the jewels out of the bank, and on opening the box, this small piece of paper was found adhering to the lid. Thinking it might be of service to her in the coming trial, she brought it here. Her attorney, R. H. Lloyd, set to work to ascertain in what case the figures were used. Miss Stevenson had no recollection of the title of the suit, in which court it was tried, or when. Accompanied by Mr. Lloyd, she visited the City Hall, and, after a careful inspection of the various rooms which are now used as court register offices, it seemed to her to be the room where the trial took place. It also appeared to her that a man named Hoskins was mixed up in the case. The records of the old Superior Court (which formerly occupied this room) were overhauled, and it was found that Miss Stevenson had testified in the case above mentioned. The notes taken on the trial by the attorneys in the case were also found. Brown was a witness, and he swore that he had no interest in the property, and was only acting as the agent for Miss Stevenson, at a monthly salary of $100. The effect of this newly-discovered evidence rather exposed Brown and his attorneys. He evidently flattered himself that this ancient case would not be resurrected, and he had not the slightest idea that the hasty memorandum he had made had been preserved. Miss Stevenson is now the wife of P. Kirby, late of Kirby, Byrne & Co.

HOW MR. TILDEN DISCHARGES PUBLIC DUTY.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The acceptance of public office imposes a sacred obligation. It is the solemn duty of the incumbent faithfully to discharge the trust which is confided to him by the people, and which he voluntarily takes upon himself. A public officer may make mistakes—all men are liable to err—but for the open, willful neglect of duty, there is no excuse.

Samuel J. Tilden was a member of the Assembly of 1872. He was elected nominally as a Reform Democrat, inasmuch as some months after THE TIMES exposure of the Tammany frauds had insured the downfall of the Ring he ventured to take sides against it. He was elected to promote the work of reform which the people demanded. How he performed the service thus intrusted to him is a matter of deep interest to the electors of the whole State, for it indicates what might be expected of him if he were chosen Governor. We have examined the Journal of the Assembly of that year to ascertain how Mr. Tilden attended to his duties. As the roll is not called each day to determine who are present and who are absent, the only way to settle this point is to see how many times during the session the vote of the House was taken on bills and public questions by ayes and nays, and at how many of these Mr. Tilden was present and recorded. We find the facts to be as follows:

Whole number of votes by ayes and nays	1,683
S. J. Tilden, present and recorded on	98
S. J. Tilden, absent and not recorded on	1,585

That is, out of 1683 times that the vote of the Assembly was taken, Mr. Tilden was present and recorded only 98 times, and was absent and not recorded 1,585 times. In other words, *he was present on less than one-sixteenth and absent on more than fifteen-sixteenths of the whole.* This simple statement of fact, taken from the official record, needs no comment. It tells its own story of prolonged, gross and inexcusable neglect of duty.

With this evidence before them of the manner in which Mr. Tilden has fulfilled one public trust, do the people of this State feel like confiding to him another of still more important character? Do they think it wise or expedient or safe to exchange Gov. Dix for such a man?

GOV. DIX VISITS EX-GOV. THROOP.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Oct. 10.

At 9 A. M. to-day the Governor, with Gens. Knapp and Stonehouse, rode in Gen. Knapp's elegant barouche to Willow Brook, about five miles from the city, on the shore of the Owasco Lake, for the purpose of paying their respects to Hon. Enos S. Throop. The party was received at the entrance to the Ex-Governor's beautiful home by the octogenarian himself, who extended a cordial welcome. The meeting of the Ex-Governor and Governor—the one ninety years of age, the other fourteen years his junior—was a joyous event to each of them, and exceedingly interesting. After entering the house Gov. Dix drew the Ex-Governor to a sofa, and both enjoyed a social chat about "old times," we presume, for a half hour or more.

Gov. Dix's acquaintance with Ex-Gov. Throop has been more or less intimate for over a half a century. They were known to each other in the war of 1812-15, when the Governor was a boy Adjutant in the northern army, and the Ex-Governor was a lawyer and Postmaster in Auburn. After the war they were known to each other, the one as editor of an Albany paper and the other as member of Congress and Circuit Judge. When the Ex-Governor became Governor by election in 1831, he made Gov. Dix his Adjutant-General. From that time forward for many years both of them belonged to what was known as the Albany Regency, of which the late Edwin Crosswell was the head. The late Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Azariah C. Flagg, Samuel Nelson, and William L. Marcy belonged to the group. That was a coterie of men of character and of great sociability. And when they were not employed in public affairs they visited each other very frequently at their respective residences. Van Buren wrote the letter on the national finances at Willow Brook which made him President, while visiting Gov. Throop with half a dozen of those old politicians. Those were the halcyon days of the old Democratic Party in the height of its purity and success, about which the Governor delights to converse.

TAKING THE VEIL IN ROUMANIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept. 28 says: Although occasionally in this country young ladies who are uncomfortable at home, or who find the pleasures of life are more than neutralized by its duties, become Roman Catholics, and then immure themselves in convents, yet their disappearance from the world excites but little sensation outside of their own domestic circle. If, however, all the young ladies in England "took the veil" *en masse*, it is probable that society would rise "as one man" and protest against the proceeding. Such a catastrophe has lately occurred at a Roumanian village, Bellina, near Giurgevo, where not long ago certain Catholic priests came in for some hard usage from the inhabitants. The priests, however, in spite of persecution, not only continued preaching, but preached in such a persuasive manner that the hearts of all the ladies of Bellina became filled with pious enthusiasm. More and more eloquent became the priests, and more and more enthusiastic became their fair audiences, until a religious epidemic set in with results which, as reported by the *Towna*, are positively frightful. A neighboring convent was suddenly invaded by a host of village maidens, who insisted, notwithstanding the energetic opposition of their fathers, brothers, uncles, cousins, and admirers, in assuming the veil. The majority of the marriageable girls of Bellina thus disappeared within the convent walls. The religious party were exultant, while the unregenerate portion of the community were desperate. In an evil moment the priests incautiously determined to send the young novices to Bucharest, and distribute them among the convents of that city. This was too much for the youths of Bellina to endure. Headed by the exasperated and bereaved relatives of the novices, the whole population of the village have, by latest accounts, risen to oppose by force a departure which, according to the *Towna*, "will close the door to hope, and lead to the ultimate depopulation of Bellina."

JEROME PARK.

FOURTH DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

SIX WELL-CONTESTED RACES—SURVIVOR THE WINNER OF THE MILE DASH—NETTIE NORTON, JAMES A., GRINSTEAD, LIMESTONE, AND TROUBLE THE OTHER WINNERS.

The fourth day of the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club passed off successfully. The six races were all closely contested. The weather was raw and cold, but notwithstanding this drawback, there was a fair proportion of spectators. The track was in admirable order. Yesterday was noted as the heaviest betting day of the meeting, the pools running up to $3,000 and $4,000. The first race, the mile dash, was won by Survivor, being his first victory since the Spring meeting at Jerome Park. The second race, a dash of a mile and a quarter, for three-year olds, was won by Nettie Norton, who defeated the favorites. James A. won the two-year old race, and Grinstead won another fine victory in the mile and three-quarters. The fifth race was the Members' Cup, a valuable piece of plate, which was won by Limestone, ridden by Mr. Clason. The sixth race was the ladies' favorite, a steeple-chase, which was an exciting affair, and was captured by Trouble, after a close contest. The details of the several events are given below.

THE MILE DASH.

The opening event of the day was a dash of a mile for all ages, with penalties and allowances, and the following seven were entered, viz.: T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, 3 years; Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years; John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 3 years; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years; P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years; Dugald J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, and Wood Stringfield's b. c. Ravenna, 2 years. Notwithstanding the ill-luck that has followed Mr. Chamberlin's horses throughout the season, the heavy betting men, knowing what a good colt Survivor is, despite his misfortunes, backed him strongly, and his running certainly justified the confidence reposed in him. He carried a penalty of seven pounds, imposed by the conditions of the race, but won without the use of whip or spur. The betting was very lively, O'Neil being left out of the pools, as it was not known whether he would start until the last moment. The following are the quotations:

Survivor	$310	$360	$350
Stanford	180	280	260
Resolute	125	190	160
Ida Wells	140	175	125
Audubon	105	120	135
Ravenna	45	90	35
Total	$905	$1,215	$1,065

THE RACE.

After two false attempts they were sent away on pretty even terms, but going round the turn Audubon went to the front, and reached the quarter pole a length in advance of Survivor, who was the same distance in front of Resolute, who was just leaving the others in a group. Audubon made the pace, and ran under the club-house hill with the same lead, while Resolute had passed Survivor, and was leading him half a length, Stanford being at the heels of Survivor, lapped by O'Neil, Ida Wells sixth, and Ravenna seventh. Thus they went out of sight. On their reappearance, Audubon was leading a full length, while Resolute was a length and a half ahead of Survivor who was the same distance before Stanford. As they came round the turn the four above named were running in close order, but coming up the homestretch Audubon gave it up, and all the others, with the exception of Survivor, were being ridden for all they were worth. When they approached the stand the race lay between Survivor and Stanford, but the former once getting into the lead never lost it, and won handily by a length in 1:46, Stanford second, two and a half lengths before Resolute, third; Audubon fourth, O'Neil fifth, Ida Wells sixth, and Ravenna seventh.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $500; winners of $1,000 or of the mile race on the second day to carry 7 pounds extra; maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 7 pounds; if five or more, 12 pounds; one mile.

John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 113 pounds. Hennesey	1
P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian, 108 pounds. Barbee	2
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 108 pounds. Donahue	3
D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam by Scythian, 101 pounds. Conner	4
T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 85 pounds	5
John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 92 pounds	6
Wood Stringfield's b. c. Ravenna, 2 years, by Rivoli, out of Survivor's dam, 68 pounds. Sayres	7

Time—1:46.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The second event was a dash of a mile and a quarter for three-year olds, with allowances and penalties. The entries were James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, Thomas G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, and John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer. The speculation on the result was quite brisk, and The Hoaxer became a warm favorite in consequence of the victory of his stable companion in the first race; but his backers and those of Emma, who was a strong second favorite, came to grief in the victory of Nettie Norton. The quotations are as follows:

The Hoaxer	$400	$825	$540
Emma	305	550	500
Nettie Norton	105	190	165
O'Neil	70	125	105
Total	$880	$1,690	$1,310

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarters pole, and Hoaxer was in the lead, but at the furlong pole he was pulled back to the third place, Nettie Norton in the meantime going to the front, and leading Emma half a length in front of the judges' stand, the latter being a length ahead of The Hoaxer, who was the same distance in advance of O'Neil. As they went round the turn, The Hoaxer changed places with Emma. At the quarter pole Nettie Norton showed a length ahead of Emma and The Hoaxer, who were together, O'Neil in the rear. As they passed under the hill there was a length between the four, Nettie Norton holding her advance position in going out of sight. When they reappeared Nettie Norton was a length ahead of The Hoaxer, who was two lengths before Emma, she being five lengths ahead of O'Neil, who was out of the race. There was a fine struggle up the homestretch between Nettie Norton, who was on the extreme outside, and the Hoaxer, but Nettie Norton had the most speed and won by a length and a half. The Hoaxer was a length in front of Emma, and O'Neil was beaten off. The timers' stand was unoccupied during the race, and consequently there was no time taken.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year olds; fillies to carry 105 pounds; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; winners during the year of $500 to carry 3 pounds; of $1,000, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds, extra; one mile and a quarter.

John Coffee's r. f. Nettie Norton, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning, 105 pounds	1
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 105 pounds	2
James Thompson's r. f. Emma, by imported Australian, out of Maria Innis, 100 pounds	3
Thomas G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 102 pounds	4

No time taken.

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

The third race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, which had eight entries, and six of them sported colors when called upon, viz.: D. D. Withers' b. c. Athlete, Lawrence & Lorillard's br. c. Hyder Ali, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aristides, Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader, P. Lorillard's br. c. James A., and August Belmont's ch. c. Babylon. Four out of the six starters were Leamington colts, and the betting by the followers of the several stables was very exciting. The pools were very heavy, as indicated by the following figures:

James A.	$750	$1,100
Aristides	725	1,120
Hyder Ali	560	1,080
Babylon	265	305
Leader	170	380
Athlete	160	330
Total	$2,630	$4,315

THE RACE.

When the flag fell, after two false attempts, Aristides was in the lead three lengths, James A. being second. When they reached the hill Aristides was two lengths before James A., who was leading Hyder Ali, Athlete, and Leader four lengths, while Babylon was in the rear. In this manner they went round the hill and out of sight, and when they reappeared Aristides was showing in front a length and a half before James A., and five lengths behind the latter came Hyder Ali and Leader, followed closely by Athlete and Babylon, out of the race. As they came round the lower turn Hyder Ali closed rapidly, but soon began to falter under his extra weight, and he received the whip to keep him going. Aristides turned into the homestretch a length in advance of James A., and the race between them was highly exciting. When on this side of the furlong pole James A reached the head of Aristides, and both being under the whip the race home was close. James A, however, came to the front on approaching the goal, and won the race by a length in 1:18½. Aristides was three lengths before Hyder Ali, who was five lengths in front of Athlete, Leader fifth, and Babylon last.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year olds; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; winners of $500 to carry 3 pounds; of $1,000, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 12 pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile.

P. Lorillard's br. c. James A., by Leamington, out of Maiden, 95 pounds	1
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aristides, by Leamington, out of Savony, 103 pounds	2
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's br. c. Hyder Ali, by Leamington, out of Lady Duke, 107 pounds	3
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Athlete, by Gladiateur, out of Rose of Kent, 95 pounds	4
Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader, by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, 95 pounds	5
August Belmont's ch. c. Babylon, by Kentucky, out of imp. Banta, 95 pounds	6
F. Morris' b. g. by Warminster, out of Rebel Mare	dr.
Wood Stringfield's b. c. Ravenna, by Rivoli, out of Survivor's dam	dr.

Time—1:18½.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The fourth race was the most important of the day, being a mile and three-quarters for all ages, three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds. There were the usual allowances. For this there were seven entries, and five of them answered the judges' call, viz.: M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, W. Cottrill's br. h. Littleton, Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, and P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford. As Grinstead was the only three-year-old among the lot, he carried the light weight of 90 pounds, and the speed that he has lately shown tended to make him a great favorite with the fancy. The prices ruled as follows:

Grinstead	$1,500	$1,300	$500
Shylock	850	500	290
Stanford	420	510	175
Wildidle	480	450	140
Littleton	640	400	170
Total	$3,890	$3,160	$1,275

THE RACE.

When the signal was given Grinstead shot off in the lead, followed by Littleton in the second place, the others being close together. Passing under the hill Littleton assumed the lead and led Grinstead a length, all the others being in a group. As they went out of sight Littleton still led, and when they reappeared on the lower turn he was a length and a half in front of Grinstead, who was a clear length ahead of the remaining three, who were running in close order. At the three-quarter pole Littleton was a length ahead of Grinstead, but, coming up the homestretch, those in the rear came up, and the lot were in a ruck and presenting a beautiful sight. When they came near the stand, however, Grinstead and Littleton ran out from the group and passed the stand head and head, Wildidle being third, Shylock fourth, and Stanford fifth. Round the turn Littleton and Grinstead fought for the lead, head and head, but at the quarter pole Littleton showed half a length before Grinstead, and he a length and a half in advance of Wildidle and Shylock, who were on even terms, three lengths ahead of Stanford. Thus they ran under the club-house hill and out of sight, and when they were again seen, Littleton and Grinstead were still on even terms, while Shylock was in close proximity. Coming round toward the three-quarter-pole, Shylock began closing rapidly, and when they turned into the homestretch was on even terms with Littleton, who had given up the lead to Grinstead. As they came up Shylock left Littleton and challenged Grinstead, the race by this time being left to these two, as the others were beaten. Grinstead held his own and beat Shylock home easily by a length in 3:10. Eight lengths behind came Littleton, who led Wildidle four lengths. Stanford was last.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE, PURSE $600.—Three-year olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year olds and upward, never having won a race above the value of $1,000, allowed 4 lbs.; above the value of $500, 7 lbs. Maidens 4 years old and upward allowed 12 lbs. One mile and three-quarters.

Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of sister to Ruric, 90 pounds. Flake	1
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 114 pounds. Evans	2
W. Cottrill's br. h. Littleton, aged, by Leamington, out of Fanny Holton, 114 pounds	3
M. A. Littell's b. c. Wildidle, 4 years, by Australian, out of Idlewild, 108 pounds	4
P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian, 101 pounds	5
A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear	dr.
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona	dr.

Time—3:10.

THE MEMBERS' CUP.

The fifth race was the Members' Cup, a piece of plate of the value of $500, and $250 in money, added to a sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay. Five were entered, but only three came to the post: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, ridden by Mr. Clason; A. Belmont's g. h. Gray Planet, ridden by Mr. Purdy, and T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, with Mr. Gleason on his back. The betting was as follows:

Gray Planet	$1,050	$530	$125
Fadladeen	700	600	100
Limestone	260	330	70
Total	$2,010	$1,460	$295

THE RACE.

As the distance was a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong pole together, when Fadladeen took the lead, Gray Planet second, and Limestone third, a length dividing them as they passed the stand. They remained the same to the quarter-pole, round the hill and out of sight. When they reappeared, Limestone had taken the second place from Gray Planet, and was closing on Fadladeen, half a length being the only difference between them at the three-quarter pole. Up the homestretch Limestone came to the front, and won the race by a length in 2:03½; Fadladeen second, three-quarters of a length in front of Gray Planet, who should have won the race had he been properly ridden.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Members' Cup; a piece of plate of the value of $500 and $250 in money added to a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; members of the club to ride; lowest weight, 140 pounds; to name and close at the course by 6 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 10; weights to appear on Tuesday, Oct. 13; three to start or no race; one mile and an eighth.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania, 140 pounds. Mr. Clason	1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 149 pounds. Mr. Gleason	2
A. Belmont's gr. h. Gray Planet, 5 years, by Planet, out of Eagless, 145 pounds. Mr. Purdy	3

Time—2:03½.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Concluding an excellent day's sport was a handicap steeple chase, which brought out four starters out of eight entries. These were A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, and A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight. The betting on the result was very close, as follows:

Trouble	$200	$400
Daylight	300	330
Mary Clark	200	350
Vesuvius	250	275
Total	$950	$1,355

THE CHASE.

At the start Vesuvius took the lead, Daylight being second, Mary Clark third, and Trouble last. In these positions they remained over the first eight jumps. At the water jump in front of the grand stand Vesuvius was a length before Daylight, and she six lengths ahead of Mary Clark, who was the same distance before Trouble. The only change that occurred was at the hill, when Trouble took the third place from Mary Clark. The race at the finish was between Daylight, Trouble and Mary Clark. Daylight was in the lead at the last hurdle, but fell and injured her jockey, giving Trouble the race. Mary Clark second, Vesuvius third.

SUMMARY.

SIXTH RACE—HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.—Purse, $800, of which $200 to the second horse; entrance free; entries to be made by 6 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 10; weights to appear on Tuesday, Oct. 13; three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race; about two miles and a half.

A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 4 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 160 pounds	1
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, 145 pounds	2
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 142 pounds	3
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spillman	0

Time—4:26¾.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATLANTICS DEFEAT THE HARTFORDS.

The seventh championship game between the Hartford and Atlantic Clubs, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The weather was very unfavorable and only a small number of spectators were in attendance. The contest opened favorably for the Atlantics, who, after disposing of the Hartfords without scoring in the first inning, made a run on errors of Pike and Fisher. This lead the Atlantics were allowed to keep throughout the remainder of the game, owing to the poor support Stearns' pitching received from the Hartford infielders. Pike and Fisher, at third base and short stop, respectively, made the poorest exhibition of fielding skill seen on the grounds in a long time. Nor did they do any better at the bat, neither of them being able to reach first base on a clean hit throughout the game. Mills at first base played well, as did Tipper and Bracey in the out field, the latter also leading at the bat. With the exception of Pearce, Bond, and Ferguson, the Atlantics also fielded badly, but their batting was unusually strong. Dehlman and Bond played their positions fairly, the former also leading at the bat. Fleet, the Atlantics new catcher, played with great care and judgment. The pitching on both sides was very good, as the score of earned runs shows. In pools sold before the game the Atlantics were the favorites—$50 to $30 being freely bet that they would win in two innings. The following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Hastings, l. f.	0	2	6	0	Chapman, r. f.	2	1	2	0
Fisher, 3d b.	0	2	1	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	0	2	3	4
Mills, 1st b.	1	0	11	2	Pearce, s. s.	2	1	0	4
Pike, s. s.	0	0	2	4	Bond, p.	1	2	0	3
Brady, c. f.	3	3	2	0	Fleet, c.	2	1	3	1
Tipper, l. f.	2	2	3	0	Sweasey, 2d b.	1	0	2	2
Addy, 2d b.	0	0	1	4	Dehlman, 1st b.	1	4	15	0
Stearns, p.	0	1	0	1	McGee, l. f.	0	0	2	0
Barnie, c.	0	1	1	0	Clark, c. f.	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	27	12	Total	9	11	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Hartford	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—6
Atlantic	1	2	1	0	2	0	3	0	0—9

Runs earned—Atlantic, 1; Hartford, 0.
First bases on errors—Atlantic, 8; Hartford, 4.
Fielding errors—Atlantic, 10; Hartford, 15.
Wides pitched by Bond, 18; by Stearns, 16.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Will. Geer, of the Flyaway Club.

NOTES.

In a game for the commercial championship on the Capitoline grounds on Tuesday, between nines from the Produce Exchange and Equitable Insurance Co. The latter were victorious by a score of 18 to 10.

St. Louis will have a professional nine next season. Higham, Burdock, Remsen and Carey have signed papers to play with the Hartford Club next season.

To-day, the Mutual and Hartford Clubs will play their last championship game on the Union grounds.

THE ARCHITECTS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THE VARIOUS CHAPTERS REPRESENTED—THE ANNUAL ADDRESS—REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

The eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects commenced its sitting yesterday morning, at the rooms of the New-York Chapter, No. 128 Broadway. The assemblage was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Secretary, Mr. A. J. Bloor, of New-York, who stated that in the absence of the President, Mr. Richard Upjohn, and the Vice Presidents, it would be necessary to elect a President *pro tem.* Mr. J. McArthur, Jr., of Philadelphia, was accordingly chosen to preside. Representatives were in attendance from the Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, and Albany Chapters.

The annual address was delivered by Mr. H. A. Sims, of the Philadelphia Chapter, who said that he felt great diffidence in speaking as the substitute of Mr. Upjohn, and glanced at the history of the American Institute of Architects. Its last convention in this City was in 1869, three years after the custom of annual conventions was established. At that time the membership included forty-nine Fellows and sixteen Associates. Now there are upon the lists seventy-nine Fellows and seventy-eight Associates. In 1869, he said, the institute was little more than a local society of this City, but in the succeeding five years it had established for itself a well-founded claim to continental importance. The institute has a double duty. The first is to bring architects into closer communion, to encourage among them a fraternal feeling, a real *esprit du corps.* This duty it is doing admirably. The second duty of the institute relates to the public. It ought to awaken in the people at large an appreciation of the beautiful in architecture and in its sister arts. In this little has been attempted and still less effected. The Americans are essentially a utilitarian people, and before a desire for good art can be expected among them some enlightenment must take place; more enthusiasm must be awakened. It is hopeless to expect to effect this in adults, who are established in a disregard for art matters. The true way is to engraft into schemes of general education a certain amount of art teaching, as is now done at Cornell. The institute is soon to make its first direct effort to address the public by the establishment of a journal, the success of which is sure if it is conducted in the proper spirit and contributed to by the best architects. It is very much needed, for the proper appreciation of the fine arts in this country is very far off as yet. As a race we have no natural love for the beautiful. A railway is more appreciated by Americans than the grandest cathedral would be. The first idea with the practical American is that his building shall be substantially constructed, the second that it shall be conveniently arranged. The appearance, or, in other words, its architecture, he cares nothing about. Too few are willing to accept the views of Mr. Garbett, the English architectural writer, who thought that no man had a right to spoil a landscape by erecting a building, without doing all in his power, by way of compensation, by making the building beautiful. Yet, although as a people we do not sufficiently appreciate architecture, it must be admitted that the architecture of a nation is the index of its culture, civilization, and enlightenment. M. Taine says: "The more we contemplate architectural works the more do we find them adapted to express the prevailing spirit of an epoch." But a new country like ours must be opened, and rendered habitable, before it is embellished. Accordingly there has been a division between engineering and architecture, and engineers are now called upon to do what architects did before the division. Giotto, Bramante, Brunelleschi, Michael Angelo, Palladio, and all the other great architects of the Italian Renaissance executed engineering as well as architectural works. They erected bridges and fortifications, as well as palaces and churches. Architects, therefore, as those who add grace and embellishment to utilitarian structures, play a very important part in the history of civilization. It is they who erect the milestones in the history of the world's advancement. I esteem the part of the architect as of a higher order than that of our brethren, the engineers. They supply the necessaries, the aqueducts, bridges, and railways. Architects supply the luxuries, the monuments of a desire for embellishment, evidences of a sacrifice of substance to the glory of God or the greatness of one's country. These are acts of worship, acts of sacrifice, and, I think, give evidence of a higher and more noble feeling than that manifested in the utilitarian work of the engineer. But architects are not appreciated in England and America—the nations of shop-keepers—except so far as they make a fair return for the money invested. Under this hard condition, art cannot be expected to flourish in a healthy way. But a dawn of a better day can happily be discerned. Mr. Probasco's fountain in Cincinnati, Mr. Shaw's park in St. Louis, Mr. Lenox's library in this City, speak well for the spirit of sacrifice, well for the youth of a great nation, and are an earnest of better things in more mature age.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Mr. Sims for his able and interesting address.

The Secretary then read the annual report of the Board of Trustees, of which the following is the substance: The board has held fourteen meetings in all—seven regular, and seven special. The first meetings were largely occupied in adjusting financial matters, one result of which was the adoption of an estimate of expenses for the then current term, from Oct. 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1875. Early in the present year the board learned that Gov. Dix, in his annual message, had advised the employment of one architect for all the public buildings in the State of New-York, and had made statements as to discrepancies of estimates and expenditures in public buildings under erection, and as to the incompetency of architects to superintend the execution of their own designs, which were believed to be the result of misinformation. The matter was referred to a sub-committee to consider, and after repeated and prolonged discussion in the board, and confusion with architects engaged in State works, most of whom were members of the institute, the matter culminated in the preparation of a petition which, though never officially presented, was subsequently published in the public journals. The petition was to the effect that, while the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Architects desired to see the public buildings of the State erected upon principles of rigid economy, they doubted the mode suggested by the Governor, "to place the construction of all public buildings, to be erected at the expense of the State, under a single supervising architect," as an efficient remedy "against defective estimates of cost and changes of plan involving additional expenditure." The petitioners, therefore, remonstrated respectfully, but earnestly, against the passage of any bill by the Assembly providing for a single architect, under whose direction all the buildings of the State should be erected. The recent debates and reports of Congress did not verify the assumption that the buildings of the General Government, erected under one architect, were constructed with economy. On the contrary, the limits put by Congress on the expenditures of public buildings were continually disregarded. The cost of the New-York Post Office was originally estimated at $3,000,000, but $5,900,000 had already been expended, and it was not yet finished. The new Post Office at Boston, which was to cost $1,500,000, has already cost $2,768,000. It has been said on good authority that whenever the Government was engaged in building similar extravagant, not to say illegal, expenditures had been made. Several other considerations of weight are suggested in the petition as reasons against Gov. Dix's recommendation, the last of which is that such recommendation ignores the professional qualifications which can alone meet the requirements of the practice of architecture. It also ignores the paternal and fostering care which a popular Government should extend to the growing appreciation of architecture among the people which must inevitably be impeded by any depreciation of its claims in so high a quarter; and this course, if persisted in, is calculated directly and seriously to injure the profession at large. The question of obtaining a national charter for the Institute was discountenanced as involving too much personal attention and pecuniary expenditure in lobbying therefor, and as being of little or no practical use when obtained. As to the holding of property, it would be safer and more desirable to hold it under State laws. In regard to an architect's lien, a legal opinion had been obtained by the Trustees advising an appeal to the Court of Appeals in a suit in equity in order to have the matter definitely settled. The opinion gave good reasons for believing that such suit would be settled in favor of the lien. The Secretary of the board had been in correspondence with Mr. Thomas McElrath, United States Agent of the Vienna Exposition, for information as to the medal of progress awarded the institute for architectural illustrations. Mr. McElrath had written that the medals had not yet been distributed, but one for the American Institute would probably be forwarded some time during the Summer just passed. But no further information has been received concerning it. The board had been called upon by members of the Institute during the year to adjudicate on various questions of professional practice, and once by the War Department of the United States Government as to the proper charge of the architect for services in the case of a national military monument. The Secretary for foreign correspondence had been instructed to correspond with foreign architectural societies and honorary members of the Institute resident abroad, as to the practices prevailing there in the employment of architects on public buildings.

In behalf of the Publication Committee, Mr. Bloor presented its annual report. The first portion was devoted to the details of the publication of the report of last year's proceedings, and the latter part gave in detail the steps which had been taken with reference to the publication of an architectural journal, which should also serve as the organ of the institute. Such progress has been made that its establishment is almost certain. Its publishers are to be Fields, Osgood & Co., who assume the entire financial risk, the institute furnishing the necessary text and original drawings free of charge. In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Hatfield, who is in Europe, the Secretary submitted an informal statement of expenses from October, 1873, to October, 1874, as follows: Expenses of the annual convention at Chicago, $736 50; expenses of printing, $524 91; house expenses, $499 35; Secretary's expenses, $357 42. This report was accepted and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sims, McLaughlin, and Stone, was appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer when the report shall be presented in full.

Prof. Ware, of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted a verbal report to the effect that the several schools in which architecture is taught have gone on without much change during the past year. The McMicken Institute, of Cincinnati, the University of St. Louis, and the University at Syracuse were yet too new to have made great progress. Reports from the latter institution show an increase in the number of students and greater interest in the fine arts. The Scientific and Polytechnic Schools at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Worcester, Mass., continue to give a certain amount of elementary instruction in architectural drawing, but do not go far enough to merit more than passing mention. The two principal schools, the only ones whose resources, if the Syracuse University be excepted, are adequate to the work are the College of Architecture at Cornell University and the Architectural Department of the Institute of Technology at Boston. Both these schools are well equipped. There are about thirty students in each of these schools, many of whom are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of Architecture. Pupils from every part of the Union are being attracted to these two schools, so that their influence upon the community and their good services to the profession are more than local.

The annual reports of the New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, and Albany Chapters were read and adopted, and the convention adjourned to the afternoon session. The afternoon session consisted of a business meeting for the Fellows and Associates of the Institute only, at which the schedule of rates and charges were discussed, and the following officers and standing committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard Upjohn, of New-York; Secretary, A. J. Bloor, New-York; Treasurer, R. S. Hatfield, New-York; Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Henry A. Sims, Philadelphia; Committee on Education, Professor Ware, Boston, Dr. Walter, Philadelphia, Mr. Hutton, Baltimore, Mr. Nash, Cincinnati, Mr. Wight, Chicago; Committee on Publications, Messrs. Littell, Bloor, Holly, Pfeiffer, and Gambrill, all of New-York.

The convention adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK TO BE DEDICATED TO-DAY.

The Chicago *Journal*, speaking of the dedication of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., says:

"The foundation for the central part upon which the main shaft rises is composed of a bed of concrete 17 feet square and 8 feet deep. On this concrete the entire 17 feet square is built to a height of 39 feet and 4 inches, a solid piece of block-stone masonry, the blocks composing it in many instances weighing several tons each. The foundations for all the outer walls and piers are 6 feet in depth, and are made of concrete and stone. There are four round piers, 15 feet in diameter at the bottom, one at each of the four corners of the central shaft. They are 28 feet 4 inches in height, and tapered to form a pedestal of 11 feet diameter at the top. Upon these rest the statuary groups, representing infantry, cavalry, artillery, and marine power—works of art valued at $70,000. There are three straight walls on each side of the central shaft, parallel with its sides, and at equal distances with each other, all joined to the round piers. The central shaft, pedestals, and walls touching the same, form a square of 54 feet, with rounded corners. There is another wall outside of these, about 10 feet distant, embracing a square of 72½ feet. Projecting from the south side there is an oval room which extends inward nearly to the base of the monument, the whole room being 32½ feet long by 24 feet wide. This is called Memorial Hall, and is designed for articles used by or in any way associated with the memory of Abraham Lincoln. It is finished inside, both floor and ceilings, with plain stone, and is entered by a door in the south end. On the north side there is a projection similar to that of Memorial Hall. It is 24 feet wide by 12 feet deep in the interior, and is called the Vestibule to the Catacomb. The walls are of stone, and the floor of black and white marble, and it is entered by a door at the north end. The ground is 119½ feet from north to south, and 72½ feet from east to west. On top of the walls spoken of is a covering of immense slabs of Illinois stone, which brings the whole area of seventy-two and a half feet square and the circular projections over Memorial Hall and the Catacomb up to fifteen feet ten inches in height from the ground, forming the terrace. Four flights of granite steps reach the terrace—one at each corner. The two on the south side land over Memorial Hall, and the two on the north over the Catacomb. The terrace stones form a roof for everything below. A heavy granite balustrade extends up the outside of each stairway and forms a parapet around the large terrace and over the Catacomb and Memorial Hall. The central shaft at the top of the terrace is 12 feet square, and tapers to 8 feet square at the apex, 98 feet 4½ inches from the ground. It is hollow from the terrace to the top, the outside being dressed granite lined with hard-burned brick. Entrance to the obelisk is made from the terrace. On the south side of the shaft, 19½ feet above the terrace, and 7 feet above the four pedestals sustaining the statuary groups, is the pedestal for the statue, with the United States coat of arms sunk in bronze in its front. Upon the pedestal is the crowning work of the monument—the statue of Lincoln. It rises in heroic proportions, a figure holding in the left hand a scroll, upon which is written 'Emancipation,' and in the right the pen with which Lincoln blotted out from American history the stain of slavery. As a symbol of the Union to which he devoted his life, the banner of the Republic is thrown in bas-relief upon the fasces near the statue, at the foot of which is a crown of laurels. The statue seems to reflect the grandeur of the hero whose figure art has here modeled."

THE FORMOSAN WAR QUESTION.

The Yokohama correspondence of the San Francisco *Alta*, dated Sept. 12, has the following reference to the Formosan war question:

Negotiations have been progressing at Peking on the basis of the conference between the Japanese General-in-Chief, Saigo, and Shen Pao Chen. An unwarranted delay on the part of China in the ratification of this agreement has been thought to look suspicious. China has offered half a million dollars indemnity, and Japan at that time asked a million and a quarter of dollars. Meanwhile both Governments are displaying the utmost activity in preparing for war. They are rapidly arming and enlisting. In Japan a call has been made upon all men between twenty and thirty years of age, to hold themselves in readiness for military service, and no want of alacrity has been shown in responding to it. The Satsuma Province alone offered 13,000 men at once, as ready, and the war spirit among the Japanese people presents a great contrast to that among the Chinese.

The last advices from Peking are believed to be to the 9th of of September, when Okubo, as Special Envoy of Japan, was discussing with Prince Kung the Formosa question. He is invested by the Mikado with full powers to adjust all difficulties and questions at issue between the two Empires, and arrived at Peking on the 27th ult. The demand he now makes is said to be a money indemnity of 4,000,000 of taels and future guarantees. The negotiations conducted at Peking by the Japanese Ambassador Yanagiwara were suspended until the arrival of Okubo, as Special Envoy, when they were vigorously renewed. Advices received direct from Peking are understood to convey distinct and reliable information of an arrangement highly honorable to Japan, by which she agrees to withdraw from Formosa, but the conditions of her withdrawal are not yet made public, but are supposed to be the receipt of a large sum as a money indemnity and suitable guarantees against future barbarities on the Formosa coast. Japanese troops to be withdrawn within 100 days. Great anxiety has been exhibited among Chinese merchants at the open ports of Japan to learn what course the Japanese would adopt toward them in the event of a war. They anticipate being ordered to leave the country.

Japan has on hand twenty-five millions of dollars in gold, and a good supply of the sinews of war. She has plenty of men who love fighting for its own sake, and she is abundantly able to arm and equip them well. Man for man, we have little anxiety for Japan in a contest with China. The inexhaustible population of China gives her the advantage of numbers, but not of pluck. As a people the Japanese are intensely patriotic and the Chinese decidedly mercenary. In China we hear of great unwillingness to enlist, and after having been enrolled they have deserted in hundreds at a time. We have confirmatory intelligence of the desertion of about 120 of the trained Chinese gunners from the Chinese frigate stationed at Woosung. Dread of the Japanese iron-clads is alleged to be the cause.

The Chinese have, however, been pushing ahead every preparation for a conflict. They have already landed an army of 60,000 men in Formosa. The Emperor of China is reported to have sanctioned the purchase of ten iron-clads, and a foreign loan of thirty to forty millions is mooted. They have contracted for a cable from Formosa to Amoy at a cost of $800,000. All available large and small arms have been purchased as soon as offered. Some Chinese newspapers report that the number of desertions from the Chinese frigate lying at Woosung, are something beyond belief, there not being sufficient remaining at duty on board to keep the vessel clean. They seem utterly demoralized at the approach of an impending war. The Japanese Government is said to have made a very large contract for Krupp guns.

A NEW LIGHT-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Oct. 20 a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected on the most northerly point of Outer Island, one of the Apostle Group, in Lake Superior. The illuminating apparatus is a catadioptric of the third order, showing a brilliant white flash every ninety seconds, preceded and followed by short eclipses.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

JUDGE BALLARD'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE CHARGE—ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATIC INDORSEMENT—THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

The special telegram sent to THE TIMES last evening has advised the reader of the rather extraordinary position assumed by Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury. It is an address, in the language of the Louisville *Ledger*, a bitter Democratic sheet, which "contains much sound Democratic doctrine, to which the firmest adherent to the Jeffersonian creed can hardly except." The Judge, who is one of the most conscientious of men, an able lawyer, and good citizen, will, I think, feel rather peculiar when he discovers the position in which his charge places him. After alluding to Kuklux outrages, "A class of cases which are attracting much attention abroad as well as at home," and to the Enforcement act, approved April 20, 1871, the Judge says:

It is inconceivable that Congress can confer jurisdiction upon this court to punish offenses committed by persons in disguise, when it cannot authorize it to punish the same offenses committed by persons openly. So also it is not conceivable that it can authorize the punishment of offenses committed on the public highways if it cannot authorize their punishment when committed in secret places. Indeed, it seems that there was an attempt by loose and vague language to confer a jurisdiction which could not be conferred in direct terms.

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Outrages committed by persons in the State upon others, whether in disguise or openly, are denounced, not sanctioned, by the laws of the State, and the tribunals of the State are seeking to punish them, and, therefore, there is no pretense for claiming or asserting that this court has any jurisdiction over them. These outrages are extremely grievous; they are a disgrace to our State and to our civilization; they are tarnishing the fair name of the State, and it is of the highest importance that they should be repressed by swift and severe punishment; but it is also almost of equal importance that they should be repressed by those tribunals which have authority over them, and not by those which have no jurisdiction over them. It is time that the people of the State had learned that they alone are responsible for these outrages, and that the authorities of the State should understand that to them belongs the duty of their suppression, and that the United States and their officers, courts, and tribunals have no power whatever over them. These officers and tribunals will not, I know, shrink from the performance of any duty which devolves on them; but they should not attempt to uphold the law by violating it, nor seek to protect privileges guaranteed by the Constitution by trampling that Constitution under foot.

The *Courier-Journal*, which, during the early part of the White League outbreak at New-Orleans, proclaimed: "If it is a fight, we are with them; if it is not, we want to know it"—pats Judge Ballard on the back, and says it is glad he "has had the courage and the sincerity to speak a bold word in the interest of constitutional home rule." "Home rule," in this section, signifies State rights, and such rule as we have in many parts of the South is simply no rule at all. If the blacks were placed entirely at the mercy of State tribunals, their fate would be worse than when in slavery. It is the strong arm of Federal power which alone has given and can maintain them in their freedom, and the moment that protection is removed, that moment the freedman again becomes a chattel who has no rights which a white man is bound to respect. "For all the disorders of the State," says Judge Ballard, "the United States are in no wise responsible. They have no power to punish them." The query here arises then, From what source may the victims of masked outrages expect redress? The central Government without power, and the local tribunals unwilling to grant this act, places many persons in an unfortunate predicament. It is to Federal authority that the negro appeals when the doors of justice are closed against him in his own neighborhood. He dare not rest his case with a jury, surrounded by outlaws of the White League persuasion; he has not the means of sustaining a civil action against his persecutors, and if he had, it were better for the witnesses that they each tie a mill-stone about their necks and cast themselves into the Ohio than to testify in his behalf. I am afraid that the fruits of Judge Ballard's "Jeffersonian doctrine" will be reaped in blood, perhaps not in Kentucky to-day, but with us and others hereafter.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN THE TENTH DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Tenth District have set a noble example, which narrow-minded partisans in other parts of the Commonwealth might study and follow with profit to our people. I allude to their nomination of a candidate for Congress. In making this selection, party spirit actuated them only to the extent of nominating one of their number whom it is fit the position should seek, and not he the office. The nominee, John Means, Esq., is widely known and esteemed in Eastern Kentucky for his spirit and enterprise. To him the State is much indebted for the great progress made since the war in the development of the mineral resources of the Big Sandy region. He knows less of wire-pulling than of securing material to make wire. One blast of his ore furnaces is worth more to Kentuckians than the ability of a thousand men, such as are usually selected for Congressional honors by our people. The Democratic majority is only about 130, and it will be safe to concede that Mr. Means will be the next Representative from the Tenth District.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

Since my last letter the Democracy of the above-named district have held their convention, and, contrary to general expectation, John D. Young, the present incumbent, was thrown overboard by his constituents. The body nominated a Bracken County lawyer, John B. Clark, as their candidate for Congress. Bracken has but recently been attached to the Tenth, and the nominee is not so well known to the voters as are some of the other gentlemen who aspired to the position. This departure after strange gods has not had a very soothing effect on the friends of the defeated candidates, and a light vote will be the result.

GREAT FIRES IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter to the London *Echo*, dated Sept. 10, says: "A few days ago a telegram from Bobruisk stated that more than a hundred houses had been burned to the ground. Such fires are becoming so common now, that we scarcely ever take up a paper without seeing one or two similar calamities in it. Since the Spring scarcely a week has passed without some little country town being partially or wholly destroyed by fire. According to official statistics, in European Russia, during the month of May, no fewer than 1,718 fires occurred, of which 228 were due to malice, 470 to carelessness, and 978 to 'causes unknown'—the loss being estimated at 3,500,000 roubles. In June 1,902 fires occurred, and destroyed property to the value of 5,976,474 roubles, of which loss more than a million fell on the Government of Moscow. Nearly 900 houses were burnt to the ground in a little Polish town, half a dozen small country towns were more or less temporarily effaced from off the earth, and in Moscow a large fire converted three streets and a bazaar into smoke and ash. This month a tobacco manufactory in the same city has been destroyed, and at Lianovitchi, (Government of Minsk,) 329 houses, an Orthodox church, and three synagogues, valued at 800,000 roubles, have been entirely consumed."

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS OLD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* obituary columns recently recorded the death, at Media, on Oct. 3, of Mrs. Catharine Reilly, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and five months. This venerable lady was born near Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland, May 4, 1770. She came to this country in 1840, landing in Philadelphia, and for many years subsequently resided there. She had seven children and twenty-four grandchildren, and belonged to a long-lived family, an aunt having recently died in Ireland at the age of one hundred and eight.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

A STIRRING CAMPAIGN.

VITALITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—ANDY JOHNSON AND GOV. BROWN—CONDITION OF THE STATE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

In a political sense Tennessee is more lively and more mixed than any of the neighboring States. This condition of affairs is due to several causes, but, from all I can hear, chiefly to Ex-President Johnson. But in addition to this irrepressible gentleman there is the Civil Rights bill, Parson Brownlow, the Nashville Post Office, some triangular Congressional fights, all aiding to stir up matters. And between all these agencies matters have been stirred until it is really possible, from surface indications, to discover that a political campaign is going on, which is more than can be said of any other State in which I have been since leaving New-York. Meetings are being constantly held in all portions of the State by both parties, and as Johnson speaks almost every day on his own account, the people have become convinced that something really important is on hand. Consequently, on the cars, in bar-rooms, hotels, on the streets, and in all public places the merits of this, that, or the other candidate are discussed, and the chances of the several aspirants freely canvassed. Of course the election of the Democratic State ticket is conceded by nearly every one, and also the election of the nominees of that party for Congress in all the districts except two.

Taking all recent events into candid consideration, and it must be admitted that the Republicans of Tennessee display wonderful vitality. They are forced to confess they are fighting a losing battle, but they do not for that reason fight any the less earnestly. They are not so harmonious as they might be, as they have one or two domestic quarrels on hand which have caused some bitterness. They have no daily paper at the capital of the State, and their means of reaching and enlightening the people are so limited as to be almost worthless. But worse than all these disadvantages, in their opinion, is the Civil Rights bill, which here, as in Kentucky, the Republicans say, has destroyed whatever chances the party might have had. But for that bill many declare that Horace Maynard might easily have been elected Governor, and the Republicans have at least maintained their present representation in Congress. But, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the Republicans keep a stiff upper lip and present a bold front to the enemy. They do not expect to elect a single member of the Legislature outside of East Tennessee, but they nominate candidates for both the Senate and House in all the districts, and support them heartily. They admit that the Congressional contests in all but two districts are hopeless, but they have presented their nominees and are making the best struggle possible in their behalf. Mr. Maynard, no doubt, is convinced that hardly anything short of a miracle can prevent his defeat, but he is canvassing the State with as much vigor and industry as if he expected to succeed, and it may be said that if success should be achieved it will be almost exclusively due to his efforts. But such a result seems hardly possible—it is certainly, unless the pugnacious Johnson gets up a very much greater row than he now seems capable of achieving. At present the most perfect order prevails throughout the State, and the Democrats will take care that it is maintained until after the election. There will be no more Trenton affairs and no more murders of negro school-mistresses until after the ballots are cast, and this supremacy of the law, even if temporary, is helping the Democrats. The prompt, and in appearance, vigorous action of Gov. Brown and the State authorities in reference to the perpetrators of the two outrages mentioned, has also had the effect of landing many, who were frightened by the howl raised by the Civil Rights bill, safely on the Democratic side. These general statements of the situation, as I found it, are a sufficient prelude to the more interesting details which I have to relate.

Arriving here yesterday morning I first made my way to the splendid Capitol of Tennessee, for the purpose of a talk with Gov. Brown. Reaching his office I found that he was absent at Waverly, pitching into Andy Johnson, and subsequent inquiries at the hotel proved that Andy was also absent, being at Lebanon, pitching into Gov. Brown, and likewise Hon. John H. Savage, who appears to be the chief thorn in the side of the Ex-President. Under these circumstances I fell back, for the moment, on the State committees, and I had no reason to regret that matters turned out as they did. Calling first on Col. Rice, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, I had hardly entered into conversation with him before we were interrupted by the entrance of Major Sykes, Secretary of his committee, accompanied by Col. Prosser and Col. Jones, representing the Republican State Committee. Their business was to arrange further appointments for Judge Porter and Mr. Maynard, the opposing candidates for Governor, to meet in joint discussion, and it was most amicably conducted. These gentlemen having withdrawn, Col. Rice proceeded to assure me there was not the slightest doubt of the election of the entire Democratic State ticket, and then branched off into a statement of the condition of the State as he understood it. There was, he said, a great misapprehension in the North concerning the animus of the Southern people, and he said this with special reference to the outrage at Trenton, in Gibson County, where it will be remembered sixteen negroes were taken from the jail and ten of them murdered in cold blood. He sought to convince me that this affair was the natural, and might even in one case have been the pardonable, result of the state of society. According to his view there is a universal conviction among the whites that the negroes are organized and armed, only waiting a favorable opportunity to rise and massacre whole families. This has created great uneasiness and distrust for no one knows whose family is to be the first victim of this new, but as yet, apochryphal season of rapine. Therefore, the first sign of an outbreak is sufficient to call a whole neighborhood to arms. In the Trenton case a negro and a white man got into a dispute concerning a dollar due from the latter in payment for a pig. The negroes, exasperated by this and matters which had transpired at a barbecue, fired at two young white men who were passing at the moment peaceably along the road. All the facts were fully known in the neighborhood, but the event was sufficient to serve as an excuse for an outrage. Sixteen of the negroes were promptly arrested and put in jail for firing upon the white; sixty-eight white men went after them in disguise, and, having been promptly surrendered by the jailer, ten of them were shot dead the same night, and the remaining six are supposed to have escaped. The prepetrators of these murders are all known, and Gov. Brown has taken great credit to himself for the arrest of some of them. Col. Rice did not justify this massacre, because the negroes were taken from the custody of the law, but he left the impression upon my mind that in his judgment it would have been perfectly right to have shot them down had they been found anywhere but in jail. In this I may be doing him an injustice, for I must admit that in general he talked like an honorable and reasonable man. He claimed that the Democratic Party is [illegible] the most perfect order and the most cordial relations between all classes. Immigration, he said, would be gladly welcomed and kindly treated, for it was only by the influx of population and capital that the fortunes of the State can be retrieved. Tennessee, he assured me, is lamentably impoverished. Nearly all the lands in the State are for sale, and very little of them can be sold at any price. Land which readily brought $100 per acre at the close of the war is now a drug at $30. Indeed, very little of it can be sold at all. The anxiety to sell he declared to be easy of explanation. Owing to uncertain labor and want of capital, the farmers do not make more than four per cent. and it is not surprising they are anxious to sell out and invest the remnants of their fortunes in United States bonds, where they get a much larger interest without any labor or risk. This year matters are worse than ever, the crops having been unusually short, and it was therefore the interest of the Democratic Party to do all in its power to bring about a complete pacification of the country, as the first step toward securing a restoration of values. As citizens the Democrats could not afford such affairs as that at Trenton, and if the leaders and sensible men in the party could prevent it, there would be no more of them.

Going next to the Republican head-quarters I found the same general views to prevail on most points. The election of Judge Porter for Governor was conceded, although some were of opinion that, owing to the distractions which are being caused by Johnson, there is some chance for Maynard. As to Congressmen, the Republicans expect only two, these being Mr. Butler in the First District and Mr. Thornburgh in the Second. The latter seemed hopeless until this morning, owing to the independent candidacy of Senator Brownlow. Indeed, the Democrats would doubtless have taken him up, and he would have been elected. But this morning Senator Brownlow published a card peremptorily refusing to enter the contest, and the district is now supposed to be safe again. In the Sixth District the defeat of Hon. H. H. Harrison, present Republican member, who is a candidate for re-election, is said to be certain. There is an ugly quarrel here, growing out of the Nashville Post Office. Col. Prosser was turned out, it is said, at the instigation of Mr. Harrison, and in his place was appointed Mr. Hasslock, who used to be a neighbor of Gen. Grant at Galena. I have heard no complaint that the office is not properly conducted, but it is claimed that Mr. Hasslock is making entirely too much hay while basking in the warm sunshine of office. One of his daughters, who is a very handsome and exceedingly agreeable young lady, is first assistant, while nearly all the remaining places are filled by his remaining sons and daughters. Naturally the working Republicans don't like this, and there has been and is much growling over the matter. But the disgust caused by the Post Office I found to be nothing in comparison with the dismay caused by the feeling in relation to the Civil Rights bill. All the Republicans agreed that their chances had been destroyed by even the fear that the measure would pass. This conviction is even stronger in Tennessee than I found it in Kentucky, for here Senator Brownlow has been so open in his denunciation of the bill that he has undoubtedly caused many Republicans to leave the party which is said to support it. In this matter the people are utterly unreasonable, and it is a waste of time to attempt to show them that it is not a law and has no present chance of becoming one. The bill passed a Republican Senate, and that is enough for them. When it is remembered that the vote of Tennessee is about 150,000, and that only about 50,000 of them are colored, it is easy to see what must be the result of this general feeling unless it can be speedily eradicated. Nobody pretends to think that such a thing is possible.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

From the Albany Argus.

An important amendment to the General Act of Feb. 17, 1848, for the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, and chemical purposes, was passed by the Legislature of 1874, chap. 149, Laws of 1874. The amendment works an important change in the personal liability of stockholders for the debts of such corporations. Heretofore, until the whole amount of capital stock fixed and limited by such company had been paid in, and a certificate of that fact made and filed as provided in the act, all the stockholders were severally individually liable to the creditors of the company, to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively, for all debts incurred and on all contracts made by such company. They were also, in any event, jointly and severally individually liable for all debts due and owing to the laborers and servants of such company for services performed for it. They, however, were not liable for the payment of any debt whatever which was not to be paid within one year from the time of its contraction, nor unless a suit for its collection was brought against the company within one year after the debt became due. The foregoing included the total possible liability of stockholders as such. But the amendment above referred to (act of April 10, 1874,) provides "that the stockholders of any corporation hereafter formed under the act hereby amended, or any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, or extending the operation and effects thereof, shall, in addition to the liabilities provided for in said acts, be individually responsible, equally and ratably, in an amount to the extent of their respective shares of stock in such corporation."

The effect of this amendment is, that the creditor of such companies, having exhausted the corporate property, may now look beyond to the stockholders, and call upon them, to the extent of their respective shares of stock, to pay him his just claims out of their individual funds. Hereafter, then, a large capital stock is to mean something of value to creditors of such companies incorporated after April 10, 1874, and stockholders will not be able to shield themselves behind fictitiously-valued corporate property, paid for in "full paid" stock, but will, first or last, be compelled to meet the company's obligations to the extent above indicated.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Oct. 12.

We are specially informed that the State Treasurer, on Saturday, completed a purchase of bonds for the State which brings up the total amount of bonds redeemed by him since Dec. 1, 1873, the beginning of the current fiscal year, to over $1,000,000; and as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have given notice of their readiness to redeem bonds amounting to $300,000 more, the interest on which will cease on Nov. 1, it is warrantable to anticipate that that additional amount will be redeemed before Nov. 30 of the present year.

The total reduction of the State debt, therefore, for the present fiscal year, may safely be set down at $1,300,000, which is nearly up to the average of the last thirteen years. Within the period beginning in 1861 and ending in 1874, the Republican administrators of the State Government have paid off about $19,000,000 of the State debt, an average of nearly $1,500,000 yearly.

During the period from 1830 to 1861, when the Democrats held almost undisputed sway, the State debt ran up from nothing to over $40,000,000. They began the work of running the State into debt, and never stopped the policy of its continual and steady increase until they were turned out. The Republicans began the work of its reduction, and have never paused for a moment in prosecuting it. It took the Democrats only thirty years to run the State into a debt of frightful proportions; in less than that period the Republicans will have that debt entirely paid off.

A DISCLAIMER FROM MR. WHITTIER.

John G. Whittier, whose name was used in support of a candidate for a Republican nomination for Congress in Massachusetts, has written the following pleasant note in relation to it:

MR. EDITOR: An item in thy last paper, although specially referring to me, was as much news to me as to its readers generally. I have signed no letter of the kind referred to. I have the highest respect for Willard P. Phillips, and would be glad to see him in the place so worthily occupied, years ago, by his excellent father. But he can well afford to wait. Ability and sterling integrity are not so abundant among us as to render such a man liable to be overlooked. Thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations for county officers in this State:

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—For District-Attorney, William G. Laidlaw; Superintendent of the Poor, Alonzo S. Lamper; Coroners, Sherman Ribley, Warren Onan; Justice of Sessions, Leonard O. Hall.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, George W. Hoffman; For District Attorney, Archibald Robertson; For Superintendent of the Poor, A. C. McCumber; For Justice of Sessions, Joseph [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

GOSSIP FROM THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

THE GRAND REVIEW AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE—THE AID FROM SPAIN—THE GOLD MARKET AND ITS REGULATION—CITY INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

The review of the Volunteers, which was announced for last Sunday, took place on that day, which was bright and sunshiny, and attracted an immense concourse of people, the novelty being on this occasion that they marched before their comrades of the drafted contingent of Volunteers destined for service in the field. The line of troops extended, as is customary, from the foot of the Prado, past the Tacon Theatre, the Parques de Colon and Ysabel, the Campo de Marte, and along the Pasec de Tacon, as far as the slope of the Principe fort, a distance of nearly three miles. It is estimated that eighteen to twenty thousand Volunteers were in line. The review commenced, in accordance with Concha's wonted punctuality, at 4:30, and the Governor General of Cuba, followed by his staff, rode along the entire line, passing in review the representatives of an organization which owes its existence to his efforts in the year 1855. Upon reaching the extreme end of the line Concha put himself at the head of the column of drafted men, one thousand strong, fully equipped and in heavy marching order, and, followed by them as a column of honor, returned along the line as far as the Tacon Theatre. Here he took his stand, and all the troops marched by, the defile occupying an hour. The *Diario* devoted two columns to a description of this event, and to an explanation of the supposed meaning of the parade. But it is impossible for the *Diario* or the authorities to get up any enthusiasm such as the Catalan Volunteers excited three years ago on their arrival from Spain, on the departure of the Havana Volunteers for the field. The orders of the chief authority are listlessly obeyed, but there was no enthusiasm to be perceived among the whole number of Volunteers under arms last Sunday. The murmur of applause (for it was scarcely stronger than a murmur) with which the *movilizados* were cheered by their comrades, as they marched by them, was more indicative of satisfaction that the spectators had escaped the rigor of the draft than of envy of their lot. According to the *Diario*, the parade was a show of strength by the Government to compel the enemies of national integrity to comprehend that it still possessed means of attack and defense; an exhibition of confidence in the loyalty and good-will of the armed force; and, finally, a great act of military courtesy to those about to engage in a campaign in defense of the great and permanent interests of the nation. It is further averred that the superior authority is firmly decided to employ all means within its reach to make the campaign from next November to May the last one undertaken against the Yara insurrection, and that it desires all men to see that behind the thousand men whom the City of Havana alone sends into the field, are 19,000 more ready to fight for the same cause. The parade passed off without enthusiasm or disturbance, and did not compare with the one with which Concha celebrated his arrival last April.

On Monday the 800 Volunteers bound for Nuevitas to relieve the Volunteers or six months' men of the first draft, who are impatiently awaiting them in that port; and the squadron of the *guardia civil*, destined for Gibara, left this port on board the Spanish steamer Francisco de Borja. This vessel was to bring back the Volunteers whose time has expired, and who are waiting their recall at Nuevitas, but after proceeding on her voyage some twenty miles, something gave way in the machinery, and she was obliged to return. The Volunteers remained on board until Wednesday, when they were landed and quartered in the Cabaña fort, where they are to remain until further orders. The Captain General is anxious to hurry them to their destination, and will provide means of transportation.

On Monday by the Puerto Rico, the mail steamer from Spain, some 380 soldiers arrived, as a part of the 12,000 promised by Spain. It is assured that 5,000 are to arrive during the present month; but at this very slow rate, even forwarding 400 or 500 every fifteen or twenty days, only enough men are gotten to keep up the war, but not a sufficient number to put an end to it. The Madrid correspondent of the *Diario* writes that 2,000 soldiers were to have sailed in a special steamer last month, and about the 4th or 5th of this month another thousand, and the remainder of the reinforcements of 12,000 men so earnestly demanded by the Captain General were to be forwarded with dispatch, but no telegrams or other information has been received confirming this statement.

The Captain General has been pleased to reward with the Red Cross of Military Merit Corporal Eguia and the four Volunteers belonging to the Third Battalion of this city, who so bravely defended Fort No. 42, of the Eastern *Trocha*, against an attack of eighty (the supposed number) rebels. The reward is considered to be deserved, as a tendency is noted to recompense other acts of military and patriotic honor with money. Less than two months ago Don Sebastian Escofet and Rafael Somavilla, residents of Sancti Spiritus, were fined by the military authorities $1,300 in gold for not giving opportune notice of the presence of the insurgents on their plantations. A reward of $250 was given to the parties who, at some risk, succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the insurgents and advising the authorities, who were thus enabled to drive off and prevent the enemy from committing any mischief, and the remainder of the sum, $1,050 in gold, has recently been distributed, by order of the General commanding the district, among the wounded and the heirs of those killed in battle since Aug. 12 to date; they are ascertained to have been eighty-six, and each of the parties interested will receive, therefore, the miserable sum of $12 20 as blood-money for the life of a husband or a father.

An appeal has been made by the *Voz de Cuba* to the Government to pay to the widows and orphans of those officials who, by long service under Government, have bequeathed to their families a pension, the sums which have been due them for the past four months; and although the *Voz* understands that two months' arrears were to be paid this week, it draws attention to the distressing situation of those whose only means of subsistence is, during these hard times, the slender pittance received from the Government.

On Wednesday last a meeting was held at the residence of Don Julian De Zulueta, for the purpose of perfecting the formation of a joint stock company, to be known as the "Gold-premium Regulating League." The object of the company is, as implied by the name, to give credit to the circulating medium and prevent the fluctuation of the premium on gold. The idea has been most favorably received. The Captain General promises his protection and co-operation, and a great many subscriptions have been obtained, to carry out the plan, from wealthy capitalists and merchants. A committee is engaged in elaborating a scheme for rules and regulations by which the stock-holders are to be guided. Gold has remained throughout the week between 85 and 90; and although the Government strives to reduce the premium, there seems to be a settled and uneasy feeling that it may be subject at any time to a violent rise. This feeling has been one of the prime movers in the establishment of the proposed league. It remains to be seen whether this company will really effect any change in the premium on gold.

The city Government has made another spurt against the vice of gambling so prevalent here, and closed three private clubs where it was supposed the "*prohibido*" game was indulged in.

News from the insurrection is of slight importance. The commanding General of the Eastern Department reports that the Castilla battalion, during reconnaissances made on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, happened, at Pinalito, and the Cocos Valley, upon a number of ranches and planting grounds; these were at once destroyed; thirteen of the enemy were killed, and five prisoners were taken. The report also states that one fire-arm, with several machetes and other effects, were seized. It can only be inferred that the thirteen killed were unfortunate countrymen. The Spanish forces are also reported to have attacked and dispersed an insurgent band in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo, killing two of them, and catching several horses. On the 21st the villages of Chavaleta and Corcobao, both near Margari, were attacked by the insurgents under Parquito Borrero and Silverio Prado, but the attacking party were driven back by the Volunteers, and left behind them fifteen men killed. With the wonted Spanish exaggeration, in order to reflect more credit on the arms of the Volunteers, the rebels are said to have been 400 to 600 strong. The Spaniards admit a loss of two killed and five wounded.

At Puerto Principe, the authorities have been obliged to fix the scale of prices for provisions and other articles of prime necessity, so great was the extortion of dealers and the consequent suffering among the poor becoming.

The sum of $31,568 was *inutilizado* last Monday afternoon, at the City Hall. The weather is bright and cool, and a decrease is noticed in the cases of yellow fever, which, two months ago, was very violent. For amusements this season, the Havanese are to have a Spanish *zarzuela*, or opera troupe, which has already arrived, and will soon open at Albizu's Theatre. The Tacon is taken for the French Opera Bouffe Company, from New-York, which is expected here the 19th. These entertainments have proved very popular with the Havana public, and considerable animation can be depended upon during the coming season.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW-BRUNSWICK—SPEECH OF SENATOR EDMUNDS—A REVIEW OF THE ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Republicans of New-Brunswick and vicinity assembled in Masonic Hall, in that city, Tuesday night to ratify the nominations of Hon. George A. Halsey for Governor, and of Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., for Congress. The large hall was fairly packed with a most enthusiastic audience. Henry Bodine, President of the Young Men's Republican Club, called the meeting to order, and Henry H. Palmer was elected Chairman, who, upon taking the chair, in a brief address returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The meeting having been organized, Mr. Palmer introduced Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who was warmly received, and throughout the delivery of his speech was most attentively listened to. The Senator, in opening, referred to his visit, in April last, to the Southern States. The Southern people, he said, were averse to work. They entertained nothing but contempt for the men who were obliged to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The feeling with which they regarded such was well illustrated on the floor of Congress by a Senator who described the industrious people of the North as "mud-sills." Referring to the Louisiana troubles he vindicated the action of the President in supporting the existing Government. Two men claimed the Governorship of the State. The decision of the question as to who was entitled to hold it was remanded to the courts; it went there properly, and the midnight order of Judge Durell was issued. The people of the State, the white man's party, the secession party, instead of appealing to a higher court competent to reverse the decision if unjust, resorted to violence. The President interfered to preserve order, and then he was charged with having sustained an usurper by the power of the Federal bayonets. He was obliged, under the law, to stand by the decree of the court. He (the speaker) could not say whether the decision was just or unjust. Not having been retained as counsel in the Louisiana troubles, he had not examined the question as minutely as its intricacy demanded; but whether just or unjust, it was the duty of the President to sustain it until it had been reversed by a higher court of competent jurisdiction. The Senator's own opinion was that the Durell decision ought to be reversed. He believed that Kellogg was not the rightful Governor of Louisiana; but if the decision is to be reversed it must be done by the proper tribunal, and if Mr. Kellogg is to be ousted it must be done in the lawful way. The present state of trade, he said, was by no means discouraging. The Democratic Party had charged the panic on the Republican Party. The charge was an unjust one. He would not accuse the Democracy of having caused the dreadful panic of 1857, in a time of profound peace, and when the country was not burdened with a heavy war debt. He thought that the late commercial revulsion resulted from an excess of production; the people had gone into enterprises that brought no returns, and so stimulated industry that more had been produced than was required. He believed that the stringency had produced wholesome effect. On June 30, 1873, the balance of trade was largely against this country; this year our exports brought a hundred millions more than we spent for imported goods, and the export of gold and silver coin had been diminished by more than twenty millions of dollars. The country's recuperation from the effects of the panic was largely due to the protective tariff, which he strongly favored. Our Tariff laws were so discriminated as to foster and encourage the products of the country. The free traders say they ought to be allowed to buy where they can buy cheapest. One might as well claim the right to pay his taxes where the taxes were lowest. A citizen owes duty to the community higher than any he owes to himself. Patriotism was higher than selfishness. He knew that a millennium was to come when everybody shall be a brother to everybody else all over the world, but until that time he believed that charity began at home, and that the citizen should first encourage his needy neighbor. If the Democracy, who were all free traders, could gain control of the country, there would be a panic worse than any ever known in the country, not from over-production, but from buying when home labor is not paid. Senator Edmunds closed with a handsome tribute to the worth and ability of Mr. Halsey. The people ought not to forget that he was a representative manufacturer of the State, and that, in the words of the Southern Senator, he had been a "mud-sill." The Senator had the pleasure of serving with him on a committee appointed to investigate some charge of defalcation in connection with the Government bonds, and it was mainly to the fidelity and capacity of Mr. Halsey that the investigation was carried successfully to the close. At the conclusion of the Senator's address Mr. B. W. Throckmorton was introduced to the audience, and delivered a short address. A vote of thanks to the speakers was moved and heartily carried amid applause, after which the meeting adjourned.

VICISSITUDES OF A BARONET.

The *Bacchus Marsh Express*, a Victorian paper, has the following: "Our readers will notice with regret the announcement in another column of the death of Mrs. Farmer, or, more correctly, Lady Farmer, although herself and husband abandoned the title during their residence in Bacchus Marsh, as their circumstances were not in accordance with it. The deceased was striving to pass an examination as telegraph operator, as the office at Bacchus Marsh had been promised her, and it was over-anxiety to effect this object by attending lectures, when suffering from a severe cold that caused inflammation of the lungs to take such hold of a somewhat weak frame, that Mrs. Farmer just laid down after returning from one of these lectures by a teacher of telegraph operations, and never rallied, but died three or four days afterward, leaving four children, aged about eight, four, and three years, and fourteen months. Her husband has suffered four years from weakness of sight, and is now all but blind. The case is a sad one, as Sir George Farmer has not an income, although we believe there are family expectations of some value." The present baronet is the third, the creation dating from 1780, and having been conferred in consequence of the gallantry of the father of the first baronet, who, while in command of her Majesty's ship Quebec, had his ship blown to pieces during a contest with a French frigate of much superior force.

DEATH OF A CIRCUS GIANT.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Monday, 12th inst., says: "While the Chicago Circus was traveling down the Peninsula the giant boy, only sixteen years of age, was taken sick with the typhoid fever, and being unable to proceed further, was left at Frankford, a small village in Sussex County, as the caravan passed through. He was without money or friends, and subsisted upon the charity of strangers until death relieved him on the 5th inst. The lad measured seven feet four inches when laid out for burial."

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL—THE SECRET SESSION—EXCLUSION OF THE MISSIONARY DELEGATES—DR. WELLS CONFIRMED IN THE BISHOPRIC OF WISCONSIN.

The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies met yesterday at 11 o'clock. The Committee on the Prayer-book reported that it was inexpedient to take any action regarding the assembling of a synod of all the Bishops in connection with the See of Canterbury, for the consideration of questions relating to the English versions of the Holy Scriptures, and the relations of the Anglican Church to other Christian bodies. The Joint Committee of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies reported in favor of a scheme of union between the American and Canadian Churches. A report was presented in favor of reviving the primitive order of Deaconesses in the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Canons. Before the house went into secret session the Lord Bishop of Montreal made a farewell address, thanking the House for the kindness shown the Canadian deputation, and he hoped that the next convention would meet in a building specially constructed for it. The Bishop having retired, the house went into secret session. The missionary delegates from Dakota, Colorado, and other places were ordered to leave the house, the President refusing to hear Rev. P. Voorhees Finch, one of the delegates from Colorado, on the question. This action on the part of the house took every one by surprise, as missionary delegates were always supposed to have a right to a seat in the house, with the privilege of speaking on all matters which should come before it, but not to vote. This right was denied yesterday, and the gentlemen excluded felt quite indignant, and one of them proposed to return home at once, and to sever his connection with the convention. The matter was very widely discussed yesterday by a large number of clergymen, not members of the convention, and they all agreed that the house had no right to exclude the missionary delegates. They characterized the act as one of great discourtesy to gentlemen who were duly accredited to the convention, and they said it was sure to lead to much michief. The missionary delegates having withdrawn, the house took up the report of the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, and, after a good deal of informal discussion as to the rules of order, the convention finally passed the testimonials of Rev. Edward R. Wells as Bishop of Wisconsin. The nomination of Rev. Dr. Seymour to the Bishopric of Illinois will come before the house to-day, and as the opposition to him is very strong, there is no probability of reaching a decision in his case before to-morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

At 11 o'clock the house was called to order. The minutes of the previous day having been read, Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D. D., of Connecticut, presented the following report from the Committee on the Prayer-book:

The Committee on Prayer-book, to whom was referred the memorial of Rev. John Anketell and others, asking this "body to take such measures as in their wisdom may seem proper toward the assembling at as early a day as possible of a synod of all the Bishops, in connection with the See of Canterbury, for the consideration of portions relating to the English version of the Holy Scriptures and the creeds, and the relations of the Anglican Church to other Christian bodies," beg leave to propose for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this body to take any action on the subject.

The report was adopted:

Rev. William Rudder, D. D., of Pennsylvania, presented the following report:

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the House of Bishops and of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, appointed for the purpose, with the delegation from the Provincial Synod of Canada, there being present of the latter the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, Dean Geddes, Archdeacon Balch, Canon Ellegood, Canon Ketcham, Rev. H. Roe. Of the former there were present the Bishops of Long Island and Ohio, Drs. Rudder, A. H. Vinton, Foote, Messrs. Fish, Ruggles, and Orlando Meads.

The Bishop of Montreal being in the chair, the Bishop of Quebec moved, and Canon Ketcham seconded, the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That it be recommended to the Provincial Synod of Canada to make it the duty of all Bishops in the Canadian Church to require testimonials and letters dismissory from the Bishops of such diocese in which a clergyman has last served before granting such clergyman a license, if it be found that the case is not already provided for."

On motion of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Long Island, seconded by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec:

"*Resolved*, That clergymen having charge of parishes and Missions be requested to furnish families and individuals in their respective cures, who are about to emigrate to the United States or to Canada, such letters of commendation and other information touching their character and wants as will secure to them, upon their arrival, fraternal welcome and pastoral sympathy and care in the common fold in which they have been nurtured; and that, when practicable, duplicate letters be sent to the clergyman under whose parochial charge the person or persons immigrating may come."

On motion of Venerable Archdeacon Balch, seconded by Rev. Dr. Rudder, it was

"*Resolved*, That on the suspension or deposition of any clergyman from the ministry by a Bishop of either church, notice shall be given by the Bishop suspending or deposing said clergyman to all the other Bishops of the Church in the United States and in British North America."

On motion of Rev. Dr. Vinton, seconded by Venerable Archdeacon Balch, it was

"*Resolved*, That until some organ for collecting and diffusing missionary information be established by the Church in Canada, it be recommended to the Board of Missions to take order that a department of the *Spirit of Missions* be devoted to the use of the Canadian Church, under an editor to be appointed by that Church, in order that each Church may know what the other is doing to preach the Gospel to all men."

On motion of Rev. Dean Geddes, seconded by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, it was

"*Resolved*, That it is desirable that this joint convention should continue in existence, and hold its sessions and prosecute its work during the next three years, by correspondence or otherwise, in order that such measures as have been suggested may be further matured, and reported to the General Convention and the Provincial Synod of 1877."

On motion of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Long Island, seconded by Hon. Hamilton Fish, it was

"*Resolved*, That as it has been found impracticable to complete the business assigned to it, the joint convention asks to be continued until the next General Convention."

The report was placed on the calendar.

THE PRIMITIVE ORDER OF DEACONESSES.

The joint committee appointed by the last General Convention to revive the primitive order of deaconesses presented their report. They recommended that a woman of devout character and proved fitness may be set apart by any bishop for deaconess under certain circumstances. Her duty shall be the care of the sick poor, the education of the young and ignorant, and her co-operation in the work of moral reformation generally. She must be twenty-five years of age, except when the bishop shall deem it expedient that she may be appointed at a younger age, but in no instance shall the appointment be made under twenty-one years. The woman to be appointed must have a certificate of good standing in the church, and possess the characteristics for the office which may be deemed advisable by the bishop. The deaconess may resign, and can be eligible to reappointment only upon very strong and forcible reasons.

The report was signed by Bishops Potter, Wilmer, and others, and was referred to the Committee on Canons.

A delegate from Pennsylvania read an invitation extended to the convention to visit religious institutions in this City and on Long Island which are presided over by ladies. A similar communication was received from Mr. Bergh to visit the institution for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The communication was accompanied by a statement showing that in twenty-seven States and Territories of the Union laws prevailed against inflicting undue cruelty to animals.

The communications were not acted upon.

A memorial was presented by the Diocese of Connecticut petitioning the convention to take such measures as in its judgment might seem proper toward securing an English version of the Nicene Creed as conformable as may be to the original text. Similar communications were received from the Dioceses of Texas and Easton, and on motion they were referred to the Committee on Prayer-book.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The President here announced that the Most Rev. the Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada was present and desired to take leave of the house.

The convention rose to greet him, and the Bishop said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS HOUSE: Before I leave this City, which I propose to do this evening, and before these doors are closed against visitors, as I understand they will be in a few minutes, I am anxious to say a very few words to you, and to express from my heart the gratitude I feel for the kindness which you have shown us. I leave this City and this convention with feelings, I can assure you, of great admiration and greater gratitude; of admiration, when I look upon this vast and important and august assembly, an assembly to which I was about to apply the epithet of orderly, for it is an orderly assembly, considering its vast numbers. And I would offer a very humble hint, or rather thought, which has occurred to me from attending the deliberations of this Church, and that thought and wish of my heart is, that if I ever, in God's Providence, am spared to attend any other convention in New-York, I do hope and trust it may be in some great building erected specially for the purpose, and specially worthy of this noble assembly. I leave this City also with admiration at the vast meeting which I attended last night, certainly the grandest and most noble religious meeting I ever attended in my life. It was a meeting which testified to the great hold which your Church and its work has upon the affections of the masses—for nothing else could draw together such great numbers as assembled at the theatre last evening. I also leave with feelings of great gratitude to you for the kind manner in which you have received me and those brethren who have accompanied me, and who are like myself, strangers among you. We feel your kindness, and we desire long to feel it, and I am sure we shall not early forget it. I only wish that there was some way in which we could reciprocate. I thank you, too, for the specially kind manner in which you have received my dear brother, the Bishop of Lichfield, not only, I am sure, from the intrinsic merits and loveliness of his Christian character, but also because he comes among you as a sort of representative of our common Mother Church, and to many of us our common mother country. Our Church in England—the Church of England—is strong; the Church in the United States is strong; I feel sure, from what I have seen, the Church also in Canada is strong. But, oh! how much stronger each and all of us would be; how much more of an imposing front would we present to our foes; how much more gloriously should we carry on God's great work committed to us if we become even more gloriously drawn together than we are at present. And I do hope and trust that the result of the convention will be a larger feeling, a closer drawing together of those blessed bonds which unite us in Christ as members of the same body. I now thank you for having listened to the few plain words which I have uttered. I thank you on my own behalf, and on behalf of my brothers who are with me, and I desire from my heart to pray that God's blessing may rest upon you and upon the Church which you represent.

A motion was made that when the convention sit with closed doors, as resolved upon, that the gentlemen from Illinois and Wisconsin, who were in attendance, be permitted to sit in the house.

Hon. Hamilton Fish said that the motion proposed was simply a motion to reconsider, and the time to do so had passed.

The Chair agreed with Mr. Fish, and the motion was excluded.

Rev. Dr. Mead then moved that the convention sit with closed doors, and the reporters retired.

THE SECRET SESSION.

At 12:15 o'clock the galleries were cleared, and the Secretary having assured himself that the reporters and visitors had departed, the doors were closed, but only to be opened in a few minutes. Before the house was called to order the Chairman said he understood the deputies from the missionary jurisdictions had not withdrawn from the house. These gentlemen, he said, not having a right to vote were not entitled to participate in the discussion to come before the house. Several deputies at this point rose to their feet and demanded that the missionary delegates should leave the house. Rev. P. Voorhees Finch, the missionary clerical delegate from Colorado, strongly protested against being turned out of the house, and asked leave to address the convention on the subject.

The Chairman, however, in a very decided and peremptory manner, declined to hear any discussion on the matter, and requested the missionary deputies to leave the house forthwith. Mr. Finch was followed by his colleague, Mr. John H. McMurdy, the lay delegate from Colorado, and the deputies from Oregon and Washington Territory and Dakota immediately left the house without further protest. Waumdixun, the Indian deputy from Dakota, perfectly unconscious of what was going on, remained in his seat, but he was soon discovered and turned out of the house also. He seemed to be astonished at this proceeding, but Rev. Mr. Hinman, the interpreter, explained matters to him, and he appeared to be satisfied. The house at last being free from intruders, the Chairman called the convention to order, and said that he was ready to hear the report of the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops. Dr. Crooke, Chairman of the committee, called for the reading of the report which was submitted to the House on the fourth day of the session. The Secretary read the report, which in substance was in favor of the nomination of Rev. Edward R. Wells to the Bishopric of Wisconsin, and of Rev. George F. Seymour to the Bishopric of Illinois. The report having been read, several points of order were raised, and a long preliminary discussion or "skirmishing" took place, which lasted for several hours. Those opposed to the confirmation of Rev. Mr. Seymour wanted to gain time, as they are not, it was alleged, ready to discuss his fitness for the office. The memorial from certain persons in Illinois against the appointment of Rev. Mr. Seymour had only just reached the hands of Rev. Edward Sullivan, one of the Illinois deputies, and as it had not been presented to the house, they naturally desired further time before the subject should be considered. This, therefore, as a reverend gentleman said yesterday, accounted for the "skirmishing" which took place. At last the nomination of Rev. Dr. Wells came up for confirmation. There was but very little opposition evinced to his appointment, and, after a brief debate, his testimonials were ordered to be signed, and the house adjourned at 4 P. M. The fact of Dr. Wells' confirmation was not publicly announced, and the Secretaries refused to give the slightest information on the subject, but Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of this City, very kindly informed a reporter that the house had passed the testimonials of Dr. Wells. The fight to-day will be over the nomination of Rev. Dr. Seymour, and a warm time is expected. The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois, consisting of three clergymen and three laymen, are in this City urging the confirmation of Dr. Seymour's appointment. They say that they have investigated the charges made against him, and that there is no foundation for them. Some of the committee represent Low Church parishes, and they are quite satisfied with Dr. Seymour's doctrinal views. The petition against him was, they say, got up in New-York, and sent to Illinois for signatures, and Rev. Edward Sullivan, in whose possession it is, refused the committee the privilege of seeing it. This committee state that all the deputies from Illinois, with the exception of Rev. Dr. Sullivan, are in favor of Dr. Seymour's appointment.

Respecting the exclusion of the missionary delegates from the house yesterday, Rev. P. Voorhees Finch, the delegate from Colorado, remarked in conversation that the action of the house was an outrage that would be resented at the proper time. The excluded delegates were, he said, snubbed by the entire conservative element of the house, who seemed desirous of killing rather than encouraging religion in the Territories. The action of the convention will, he said, be highly detrimental to the Church, and it was probable that the Territories would not, in future, send delegates to the convention. They had come there at great expense, being assured that they were entitled to seats in the house, with the privilege of participating in the discussion of all matters that came before it, but not to vote.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In November last suit was commenced by the City of Brooklyn against Hugh McLaughlin, Ex-Treasurer of the Fire Department, to recover $10,000 interest on City moneys which he retained during his term of office. McLaughlin, who is a cousin of "Boss" McLaughlin, is still a Fire Commissioner. While Treasurer of that department he drew the regular yearly appropriation from the City Treasury, and deposited it in the Brooklyn Trust Company and in the Fulton City Bank. From each of those institutions McLaughlin received four per cent. on the city money, which he retained. When the papers were served on the Ex-Treasurer of the Fire Department, he demurred on the ground that the suit did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer was argued before Judge Neilson, who yesterday rendered the following decision:

The defendant was Treasurer of the Fire Department, and from time to time received moneys to be expended by the department, and it is alleged also received interest on such moneys while deposited in the Trust Company, and this the demurrer to the complaint admits. The money belonged to the city, and if more had been drawn for the use of the department than was required the excess could have been reclaimed. Regarding the interest now claimed as a mere incident to the principal fund, that also must be deemed subject to such rights of reclamation. Demurrer overruled.

This decision will have an important bearing on the case of ex-Tax Collector Badeau, who is sued by the city for $100,000 interest retained by him on city money.

AN ALLEGED FORGER REARRESTED.

James H. Weaver was rearrested yesterday, by Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, on a bench warrant issued by the District Attorney, the prisoner having been indicted by the Grand Jury for an attempt to negotiate foged bonds. About six weeks ago an application was made to William H. Cotterill, a lawyer, at No. 31 Nassau street, by one Jerome B. Frazer, for a loan on some real estate bonds valued at $11,000, belonging to J. C. Peck, of East Haddam, Conn. Mr. Cotterill refused to negotiate the loans unless they were guaranteed by Mr. David J. Ely, of No. 101 Wall street, who was named as Trustee in the bonds. Frazer left the office, and returned soon after with the necessary guarantee purporting to have been signed by Mr. Ely. This signature was subsequently discovered to be a forgery, and Frazer, Weaver, and William A. Barkeloo were arrested, charged with being implicated in the forgery. Weaver and Barkeloo were discharged, and Frazer was held for trial. The papers in the case were presented to the Grand Jury, who, on Tuesday found indictments against both Frazer and Weaver. The latter was accordingly rearrested, and is now held for trial in conjunction with Frazer.

REVIEW OF A COLORED REGIMENT.

Mayor Havemeyer appeared once more yesterday in the capacity of a reviewer—not of books, but of men. These men were colored, too. The Mayor's functions were discharged after he had stood in front of the City Hall for a little while, and had seen them march past. The couple of companies that appeared in uniform are merely a private military association, but it is their intention to apply to the Legislature to be admitted a regiment of the National Guard. They are under the command of Col. Smith, a white gentleman, and have their armory at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street. Previous to being reviewed, they marched from the armory, down Broadway, round by the new Post-office, and to the City Hall through Park row. The two companies, which numbered about one hundred men, were headed by a colored band, whose music was not particularly attractive. There was a pretty large crowd at the City Hall, and the presence of the colored men in military paraphernalia attracted a good deal of attention along the line of march. After going past the City Hall they returned to the [illegible]

OUR DOCKS AND PIERS.

A LETTER FROM GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

WHAT THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR—WORK DONE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it is hardly possible that a journal of the standing and character of THE TIMES should be willing to be made the instrumentality of a great injustice, I ask, with some confidence, for the privilege of correcting a few errors of statement which have crept into your editorial article of this date, headed "Our Disgraceful Docks and Piers."

I yield to no man in my enthusiastic appreciation of the commercial position and advantages of the City in which I was born, and where my whole life has been spent; and I doubt if many men have given more careful and earnest study to the various possible methods of obtaining the improvements which THE TIMES so zealously calls for. Without the slightest fear of successful contradiction, I add that during the time for which I have occupied my present position, all and everything has been done toward carrying forward the plans adopted for the development of the water front of the City which was at all possible with the means placed at my disposal.

It should first be noted that of the "five years" of the existence of this department its present management is responsible for but one, and criticism of the results accomplished should not, in fairness, spread that year's work over the other four.

My appointment dates from July 7, 1873. During the year that ensued the work done compares as follows with the details furnished to THE TIMES, without speaking of anything which had been accomplished by my illustrious predecessor.

First—At the time of my appointment three arches out of twenty on the masonry pier at the Battery were already complete, at a cost of $98,534 67, or $32,844 89 per arch. There have been added during the year five complete arches, at a cost of $105 312 06, or $21,062 41 per arch, and the sub-piers for two arches more are ready for their superstructure, the centres and cribs for two more being also finished. This pier would have been finished by the 1st day of next January, but for circumstances beyond my control. It may be regarded now as half finished, and if materials are provided it will be ready for occupation by the 1st of June, 1875. In the rear of this pier a property has been redeemed for the City by filling and grading, the value of which is fully equal to the entire cost of the pier. It has an immediate present value, as a department work-yard, as is very evident from the diminished cost of the construction of the arches, all the béton blocks used being made on the spot.

Second—As to "the short piece of wall on the North River, extending to old Pier No. 1;" this short piece of wall would have extended indefinitely further up the river if possession of the water-front could have been obtained, and the material and working strength supplied. The rock foundation of this wall may be noted as affording especial stability.

Third—As to the "350 feet of unfinished river wall in the vicinity of Christopher street, North River," THE TIMES has been grossly deceived. The length of wall finished, except the coping, which latter is ready to be put on at the proper time, is 580 feet. On 140 feet more the béton blocks have been laid, and the foundation work of piling has been completed for a total length of 1,150 feet, being all the frontage given to the engineers at this point. Three hundred feet more have been dredged, ready for piling, in rear of new Pier No. 34 Canal street. The Christopher street section and the Canal street section would have been completed by the 1st of January next, making nearly a third of a mile of wall if materials had been furnished to the engineers.

As to the stability of this wall at Christopher street and the Battery the "section" or detailed construction employed varies in no respect from the plans of Gen. McClellan, and has been constantly supervised by assistant engineers and superintendents of construction of that eminent authority's own selection. Not one of them is a politician. It is true that a slight spring of a part of the wall at Christopher street did take place in consequence of filling in too soon, but the defect was immediately discovered and remedied. The effect produced is altogether insignificant, and the informant of THE TIMES was probably unaware of the frequency of the employment of ties or landward anchors on all sea-walls which rest on a pile foundation. The springing of a wall upon which a strain is brought is a thing which all engineers very well understand, but which would have been imperceptible at this point had the wall been treated with the same care and consideration which it would have received in England, or any other country where the wants of commerce and the feverish haste of the public mind do not call for the instant completion and use of all public works.

Fourth—As to "three or four wooden piers in the same locality," it should be added that the wooden piers constructed, during the past year only, are unsurpassed either in size or quality of construction, and include new Piers Nos. 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47, the Hoboken Ferry-slip at the foot of Christopher street, the small pier at the foot of Jane street, and various minor improvements.

Fifth—As to the "well-planned bulkhead of wood" suggested by THE TIMES, there can be no doubt that competent engineering ability could devise some such thing; but before all the engineers in the world could put it in position for use it would be necessary, as the laws of New-York now stand, to secure possession and control of the water front for which it was designed. Such a structure would have some drawbacks, as, for instance, that dredging out the slips to the proper depth would be the ruin of it, and that its cost would nearly equal that of the more enduring and satisfactory masonwork.

As to "the wooden platforms behind the wall" at Christopher street, its purpose has been mistaken. It is the absolutely necessary temporary means of communication with Piers Nos. 46 and 47, until the basin contained within the wall, and now occupied by the large and important oyster interest, shall be vacated and filled in and the "plaza" completed. The filling is rapidly going forward, and, owing to the length of time the wall will have to harden, I make the positive prediction that there will be no "spring" or yielding when the grading is up to the street level.

With reference to the cost of the river wall at Christopher street, admitted to be the most difficult and costly on the North River front, the engineer's estimate was $407 per foot, and the actual outlay has been at the rate of $379 64, which includes salaries, wear and tear of material, and every other possible item of expense. The cost of the eighty-four feet at the Battery was but $369 per lineal foot.

Modesty would seem to forbid my referring to the sentence which classes me as a "neophyte," and calls for the highest engineering ability in the construction of the wall, but after a year of daily supervision of this work, in addition to many other years spent in similar occupation, I freely give THE TIMES the benefit of my opinion, that, with the plans and specifications of the department in their present state of perfection, a much more moderate degree of engineering ability than is indicated in the editorial before me would amply suffice. When my name was brought forward in connection with my present position, I received the cordial indorsement of such engineers as the veteran McAlpine and State Engineer Taylor, and I have every reason to believe that my appointment was acceptable to my distinguished predecessor. A better set of credentials, it may be, is furnished by several hundred feet of river-wall built under my supervision at the Navy-yard, together with the massive launching ways, and other important structures, which are as sound to-day as they were when completed over fifteen years ago. Politically, those who know me are well aware that I have strong convictions, and that they lead me to vote regularly for the best men in nomination, with small reference to their political associations, and that leading men of all parties requested and approved my appointment as Engineer in Chief.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE.

Inspector McCord, of the Custom-house, seized, yesterday, at Pier No. 45 North River, a large quantity of silk, a seal-skin jacket, several scarfs, some jeweler's tools, and three dozen valuable knives and forks. The goods were the property of a lady passenger on one of the [illegible] steamers. She attempted to bribe the officer to pass the goods, [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HANGING OF THE CRANE—THE TWO WIDOWS—THE CRITIC—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. George Clarke.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FAIRY CIRCLE—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Ellaify Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—KIT CARSON—Donald McKay and Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

COLINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A correspondent writes as follows:

SIR: I noticed your quotation from the *Ledger* of yesterday, on the third-term question, with the suggestive remarks which accompanied it. No regular reader of THE TIMES can be in doubt as to what would be its course should the third-term scheme ever be brought forward in a tangible form. But in the meantime, may it not be injuring the Republicans in their State canvass? And may it not tend to the injury of Gen. DIX? Why should he not say what he thinks of the project? Yours obediently, AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

In reply to this letter, we can only say that it seems scarcely likely that Gen. DIX is being injured by the "third-term" talk, for no one can suppose that he would ever be a party to a plan which, if not actually unconstitutional, is undoubtedly subversive of the principles on which a Republican Government is founded. Our correspondent asks us why Gov. DIX should not express his opinions on the subject? Well, perhaps, he may do so before the canvass is over—we know of no reason why he should not. He probably will exercise his own discretion in the matter, and we have no doubt he will do what is right, as he always does.

There are two or three "points" about Gen. DIX which the general body of the people are not likely to overlook, in spite of the industrious attempts of the Democrats to misrepresent his character. In the first place, under his government we have seen honesty and efficiency in State affairs. There have been no neglect of important public interests, no robberies of the public Treasury, and no extravagance in public expenditures. In the next place, Gov. DIX has been firm in requiring strict obedience to the laws. Under Tammany rule, thieves and murderers were let loose by wholesale upon the community. No murderers have been sent forth by Gov. DIX to prey upon society. This is one of the new features in the present Governorship which is thoroughly appreciated in New-York City, where assassination used to be committed with almost entire impunity. Burglars and highwaymen were too "useful" to TWEED & Co. to be put in prison. Now the sentences of the Judges are rigorously carried out, and the criminal classes know it, and have been much less formidable in consequence. In this, as in many other respects, it would be quite impossible to put a better man in Gov. DIX's post. See the crowd at the back of Mr. TILDEN, and judge what he would be likely to do if he were elected Governor. MORRISSEY and KELLY whose have many dear friends "in trouble," and they would not be entirely without influence over the Governor they had made. When they applied for pardons, what could he do but grant them?

There can be no doubt that the dissatisfaction among Democrats in reference to the recent Tammany nominations is deep and widespread, and, moreover, is constantly increasing. The overbearing tyranny of MORRISSEY and KELLY has offended all sections of the party, and the attempt to get up an independent Democratic organization in the City seems very likely to be successful. Respectable Democrats cannot but be indignant at the supremacy which MORRISSEY and KELLY exercise in the party, and they know perfectly well that there is little chance of driving out those men, and still less of inducing them to change any of their plans. The only thing that can be done is to set on foot an opposition strong enough to convince the two JOHNS that they do not hold the entire Democratic Party in their pockets. It remains to be seen whether the "bolters" who hold their second meeting at Delmonico's to-night can accomplish that end.

Among the new candidates for honors in the lecturing field in this country is Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON. It is not yet announced upon what subject he will deign to enlighten the American people, but his book on *Spiritual Wives* will easily afford the means of giving them a great deal of striking information about themselves. If Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON selects his readings from that valuable work, he will be able to tell American ladies something about the "Gothic revival" which they may never have heard of before. For instance, if he turns to Vol. 2, pp. 227–228, he will read out the following passage, in which he described to his readers abroad the manners and customs of the people whose money he now proposes to take in exchange for the pleasure of hearing him lecture:

"The great disparity in the two sexes, which in that country [the United States] makes the female master of every situation, has deprived society of the conservative force engendered by fear and shame. No woman in that country needs to care whether she offends or not. If she is right in her own belief, that is enough; she is hardly more responsible to her lover than to her groom. Instead of having all society against her, she finds a certain portion of it, and that of a class distinguished, in some degree, by art and culture, on her side. Free love, instead of being universally condemned, has in America its poets, orators, and preachers; its newspapers, lecture halls, excursions, picnics, and colonies, all of which help to give it a certain standing and authority in her eyes."

Mr. DIXON further stated that "the number of persons living openly in this kind of free union is believed to be very great." (Vol. 2, p. 233.) Managers of lecture bureaus and lyceums will do well to apply to Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, without delay, for further information concerning American women.

Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED was yesterday renominated to the Assembly by acclamation. This is his *seventh* nomination—a pretty good proof that his constituents are well satisfied with his work. Last year, Mr. HUSTED made an excellent Speaker of the Assembly, and we may fairly anticipate from him still more efficient services in the future, whether at Albany or in some other field. Active and energetic workers are by no means superfluous in the Republican Party just now.

On Monday next the nomination for member of Congress for the Eleventh District will be made. It is tolerably well understood that Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY is willing to serve that constituency; and this being so, there ought not to be the slightest doubt about his nomination and subsequent election. A better man for the post could not be found in the whole City of New-York. He would be an immense gain to the Eleventh District and to Congress; and his introduction into the canvass at this moment would do us all a great deal of good, for it would throw some life and spirit into it. At present half the candidates seem to be asleep, and the other half—well, we suppose they are hard at work thinking about what they ought to say. We only wish that some of them would begin, and that when they *do* begin, they will leave the Administration at Washington to take care of itself.

An important question relating to insurance was decided, yesterday, before Judge VAN BRUNT, in the Supreme Court. The policy on which the suit was brought contained a condition that the company reserved the right to cancel the policy for any cause at any time, after giving the insured notice of their intention to do so. Instead of giving the insured notice of an intention to cancel his policy, the company gave him notice that it had been already canceled, and pleaded such notice in defense of an action brought to recover on the policy. It was urged by counsel for plaintiff, at the trial, that notice to the insured that his policy had been already canceled was not authorized by a provision giving the company a right to cancel after notice to the insured of an intention so to do. In the latter case, the insured would have had the opportunity to immediately reinsure in some other company, and thus protect himself from loss, of which opportunity he might be deprived under the notice he had received. This theory of the case was sustained by the court, and the decision seems an eminently just one.

A second day's session of the Chattanooga Convention has not brought forth any noticeable results. The Convention was chiefly occupied yesterday with creating more committees—one on schools and one on publication being among those added to the list. The "Outrage Committee" was increased in force, it being alleged that it was not, as originally constituted, strong enough to stand against the animosity of the White Leaguers. The preamble and platform adopted are old acquaintances; they are harmless repetitions of other political declarations. There is not much more to be done, it would seem, as the chief business is to be transacted by the Committee on Outrages, a permanent organization, which is to report hereafter as occasion may require.

Yesterday's registration gives evidence of a very decided degree of public interest in the coming election. The total of the first two days' registration, excluding the two new wards, for the first time furnishing City voters, is 31,000 more than the opening days of last year, and comes within 6,000 of the heavy registration of 1872. It is gratifying to notice that increased registration is particularly obvious in districts having a strong Republican element. In the Seventh there has been a gain of over 700, as compared with last year; in the Ninth, of 600; in the Eleventh, of 1,000, and in the Nineteenth of 780. Two more days remain, in which we trust that the registry will be increased from its present figure of 94,000 to 150,000 legal voters.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Democrats, it is now conceded, have carried their State ticket in Ohio by from 15,000 to 17,000 majority, and have made a gain of seven Congressmen. These are SAVAGE in the Third, MCMAHON in the Fourth, HURD in the Sixth, POPPLETON in the Ninth, VANCE in the Eleventh, and PAYNE in the Twentieth District. The delegation will stand 14 to 6. In Indiana, the Democrats have carried the State ticket by a majority variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000, and have made a gain of four Congressmen. The delegation will stand 8 to 5. This makes a change of 20 votes in the House. The Legislature in Indiana is said to be controlled by the Independent members, who hold the balance of power. It has to elect a Senator in place of Mr. PRATT. Nebraska and Iowa are Republican, as reported yesterday. The probabilities are, therefore, that the Senate will be unaffected by the October elections.

The victory for the Democratic Party in the State of Ohio is a substantial one. That gained in Indiana is not less so. The result in the other States indicates no change of special importance in the political sentiment of their people. There is no room for doubt that much of the gain made by the Democracy in Ohio is due to the pronounced position taken by the Republican Party in favor of Temperance legislation. The party includes the great mass of the voters of the State who are engaged in the Temperance movement. It also includes a great many Germans who oppose and despise the Temperance movement. The Temperance plank in the platform retained the former, who might have bolted if it had not been put in, and lost us the latter. This was one cause, and a very powerful cause, for the change which the election shows has taken place.

We do not think the financial question had a great deal to do with the result in Ohio. It was not pressed very hard on either side. The Democrats were afraid of their platform on the subject, and the Republicans were not very zealous for theirs. In Indiana the Democrats were mostly heartily in favor of repudiation, but the Republicans were not very heartily opposed to it, so far as we can judge from the reports of the discussions which have reached us. In each State the most prominent candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, KERR, in Indiana, and PAYNE, in Ohio, repudiated the Democratic platform. The financial question, therefore, did not directly affect the canvass. Indirectly, however, it had a powerful effect. The country is suffering from commercial depression. There is a great deal of vague apprehension and discontent in the public mind. With a lively sense of the discomforts of the situation, there is no clear conception of the remedy. This condition of public feeling is unfavorable to the party in power. It produces a critical temper, and fault-finding more or less just. Things which in "good times" would go unnoticed are pounced upon and growled over. It may be party treason, but we are bound to say that the Republican Party is not prepared so well as it might be to withstand the operation of this mood of the public. There are too many points on which the public, if so disposed, can fasten criticism. The party has taken a good deal of credit to itself of late for kicking out its scoundrels and exposing the misdeeds that have been done in its name, and the credit has not been undeserved. But the operation is not one that inspires confidence. The cantankerous and obstinate public is inclined to think that where such things are brought to the surface there is more of the same sort underneath. This impression could only be removed by making the process of purification so thorough that no one could question its complete efficacy. That we have hardly done. The Crédit Mobilier business drove PATTERSON out of public life, but no one connected with that shameful chapter in our political history suffered seriously from the action of Congress in regard to it. The Back-pay bill was repealed, but in a half-hearted way. The Sanborn Contract law was repealed, but it took a change in the Cabinet to upset the official actors in the scandal, and BUTLER, the *deus ex machina* of the whole dirty business, has received no effective damper on his arrogant pretensions as a party leader.

Then, the condition of the South is not winning Republican votes. No one doubts that the President did his duty in putting down the White Leaguers in New-Orleans last month; but the fact that, nine years after the surrender at Appomatox, such a duty devolved on the President is not calculated to excite enthusiasm for the party that has been in power during that period. The party leaders have felt it necessary to circulate reports concerning outrages in the South, some of which were obviously not to be relied on. They undoubtedly expected to bring into prominence the depravity of the Democrats; but the public seems to have thought that, however depraved the Democrats may have been, the existence of this alleged "reign of terror" in the South was something for which the Republicans were not wholly irresponsible. And it is not impossible that a portion of the people of Ohio are foolish enough to believe GEN. GRANT's personal partisans in their assertions regarding a third term, and so far as they do believe these, they are not enthusiastic over them.

Doubtless a large part of the impressions to which we have called attention are not well founded. The Republican Party is to-day, as much as ever, the safest and best party of the country. With whatever faults it may have, and in spite of the rascals whom its prosperity has attracted to it, and who have had too much to say in its councils, it is the party most likely to give the country good government. It is, if judged by the great body of its adherents, honest, just, temperate, patriotic, and sensible. It means, with perfect sincerity, to make the Government as pure as possible, to preserve the public faith, to resume specie payments, to remedy its errors in the South, and to protect the rights of the negro without doing injustice to the whites. As a party it has never meant anything else than these things, and in the long run it may be depended on to do them more surely, more wisely, more faithfully than the opposition could possibly do them. We do not believe that the people at heart doubt this. The elections in Ohio and Indiana show that the Republican Party, as at present managed and represented in those States, cannot command the steady strength it has hitherto shown. But we have no doubt that on any distinct national issue it will be found as strong as ever. And we may add that, with the proper effort, our own State may be prevented from feeling the effect of the partial reverses in Ohio and Indiana. We have an excellent ticket and an excellent platform. We only need thorough work by district organizations and Assembly and local nominations as good as those for State offices, to carry the election in November by a large majority.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CITY DEBT.

The rapid increase of the City debt since September, 1871, has been a stock subject of criticism with newspapers and public men who had cause to regret the downfall of TWEED and CONNOLLY. People who kept silent while the Ring was adding $25,000,000 a year to the City debt, have lifted up their hands in horror at the apparent increase of that debt under a reformed Administration, at the rate of $7,000,000 a year. We have repeatedly shown that the increase of the debt was more apparent than real; that the Ring left the City with a mass of unsettled liabilities, to whose liquidation might be ascribed most of the issues of bonds which have been made since CONNOLLY gave place to Mr. GREEN. The Controller has written a communication addressed to Mr. WILLIAM A. BOOTH and others, in which this point is very thoroughly elucidated. To fairly estimate the growth of the City debt, it is necessary that the periods selected for comparison should pretty closely correspond. Controller GREEN assumed virtual control of the Finance Department in the middle of September, 1871. In comparing the debt as he found it, with the amount existing on Sept. 1, 1874, he therefore strikes as nearly as could be desired a fair balance between the two contrasted periods. At neither date had the taxes for the year begun to come in, and at both the City debt had, by the addition of revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the taxes, attained its maximum for the year.

The City debt, as represented by bonds, less the Sinking Fund, was on Sept. 16, 1871, a little over ninety-seven millions of dollars. But, outside of this amount, there was a floating debt in the shape of claims, old and new, arrears of pay-rolls, overdrafts on accounts and so forth, about which the most various estimates had been made. About that critical time, Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT declared that the Municipal debt was not less than two hundred millions of dollars. Other estimates placed it at one hundred and fifty millions, and the Joint Investigating Committee, while refraining from making any estimate of the amount of the unliquidated debt, gave it as their opinion that within a year from the date of their labors, its accumulation would swell the amount of the bonded debt to one hundred and twenty millions. Three years after the close of Ring rule, it is still impossible to estimate correctly the amount of City and County liabilities as they existed in September, 1871. The calendars of the law courts are cumbered with suits arising out of claims said to have been legally due at that time, while other more or less fraudulent evidences of Municipal indebtedness are being carried about "in the pockets of claimants, ready to be produced when things are fixed for their successful delivery."

Taking account, however, of the claims which were either pending in the courts in September, 1871, or which have been since allowed after judicial investigation; taking account of the arrearages settled either by the ordinary machinery of the Finance Department or the Board of Audit, and adding the liability which the City had already incurred in 1871 to make good its share in the deficiency existing in the State Sinking Fund, Mr. GREEN shows that the debt actually existing when he took office amounted to one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars. In other words, the City has liquidated or converted into bonds during the last three years a floating debt created before September, 1871, to the amount of twenty millions of dollars. The total increase of the bonded debt during these three years has amounted to twenty-nine millions of dollars, so that only nine millions of new debt have been created since Sept. 16, 1871. These nine millions are fully accounted for by the issues of bonds repayable from assessments, made during the last three years. Now that the system of vacating assessments by wholesale has been stopped by an amendment of the law, as well as of the practice of the officials responsible for laying assessments, the City has a perfectly valid security for the repayment of these nine millions of dollars which it has loaned to property-owners for the purpose of paying for local improvements. In this way the Controller is able to make what will be to most people rather a startling assertion: "The permanent obligations of the City have not increased one dollar since I took office."

The bonded debt canceled since September, 1871, amounts to fourteen millions of dollars, for, while the total amount of bonds issued during these three years has been twenty-three millions of dollars, the net increase of the debt has been, as already shown, only nine millions of dollars. It is quite possible to keep the City debt from increasing beyond the maximum of one hundred and twenty-six and a half millions, which it attained on the 1st of September. Between this and the beginning of the year fifteen millions of revenue bonds will be paid off out of taxation, but while the present system continues of opening the tax-books eight months after the beginning of the fiscal year, the issue of these bonds must recommence with the first monthly payments of 1875. The Legislature can check the further growth of the permanent debt of the City by repealing certain laws to which the Controller refers, and under which unlimited issues of bonds are sanctioned for purposes which ought to be paid for out of taxation. The amount of assessment bonds outstanding need not exceed its present limit, since the payments from property-owners to redeem outstanding bonds ought to come in at least as quickly as there is the slightest necessity for issuing new bonds of the temporary class. As to the still outstanding mass of unpaid claims against the City, that source of increase to the City debt is largely within the control of the Corporation Counsel and his subordinates. We believe that Mr. SMITH may be trusted to combat, with even more energy than he has hitherto displayed, the assaults which have yet to be made on the City Treasury on behalf of the holders of the fraudulent residue of Ring vouchers. While the Treasury remains in its present hands, there is not the slightest danger of these claimants recovering a dollar more than can be proved to be legally due.

A BAD MODE OF GOVERNMENT.

About this time uneasy lies the head that wears the nightcap of the Attorney General of the United States. Other functionaries may have their fun; he has none. Others may enjoy their moments of relaxation; he is always kept up to concert pitch. It is even said, in a distich dear to every American youth, that if one were President of these United States he might enjoy life eating perennial molasses candy and swinging on everlasting gates. Such pleasures are not reserved for the Attorney General. The condition of the South gives him no peace. He has outrages for breakfast, dinner, and supper; even his luncheon is disturbed by a United States Marshal; and Gov. KELLOGG gives him no peace for his life. There was a time when the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy had their hands full of Southern affairs. When the war was over, and "the era of good feeling" had fairly set in, the collection of internal revenue taxes in the lately insurrectionary States made things lively for the Secretary of the Treasury. It is now the turn of the Attorney General. He is regarded by our lately "erring sisters" as the *deus ex machina*. As a manufacturer of and dealer in vital political opinions he is kept very busy.

We can imagine this much-abused and hard worked public officer sitting down to his post-prandial cigar—for even an Attorney General may have a weakness for blowing a cloud—when there arrives in hot haste a message from a United States Marshal in Alabama, asking if he shall proceed to haul down a Confederate flag that floats in the breeze from some Tombigbee log-cabin. Or JOSEPH BROOKS telegraphs from Arkansas to know if he can kick out ELISHA BAXTER; or ELISHA BAXTER telegraphs to know if he may not put JOSEPH BROOKS into the street. At dead of night, when Attorney Generals yawn and the sheeted Congressman dreams of the restoration of the franking privilege, some Western Union telegraph messenger, with face as sleepless as that which drew Priam's curtain on a certain historic occasion, arouses the legal adviser of the Government to tell him that KELLOGG is upset again, and wants to have his legs put under him. For his ear no Sabbath singing of the sweet-voiced choir; instead comes a wail from Coushatta Parish, and a cry that "intimidation reigns supreme at Breaux Bridge." He is pursued to his friendly game of whist—for an Attorney General may stoop to this diversion—by an avenging Nemesis from Tennessee, and he trumps his partner's trick, while he thinks over his reply to Gov. BROWN'S demand to have the Gibson County murderers turned over to the State courts. When everything else is taken care of, and no fresh "outrage" demands instant attention, an erratic United States Judge lifts up his voice in Northern Kentucky, and gives his opinion that the Enforcement act is not to be enforced in the courts of the United States. There is no time of the day or night when the Attorney General may not be called upon to make or unmake a State, recognize a Government, or decide which is a Legislature and which is merely an "unlawful assembly." The contestants cannot wait for the Supreme Court; they want opinions, and they want them now. The Attorney General, who is a sort of keeper of the national conscience, must say what is right and what is wrong. When we consider how suddenly these questions are sprung upon him, and over how vast and complicated a machine his opinions are spread, we must say that the Attorney General does not recline on a bed of roses.

There is a sober side to this picture. It is a serious thing that the legislation needed for the lately reconstructed States should be left in the hands of a single official. Congress has adjourned, leaving much undone; the Attorney General, who is undoubtedly actuated by honest and patriotic motives, is obliged to take up the unfinished thread and carry it forward until Congress shall come together again and relieve him from his burdensome responsibilties. The President's duties are purely executive. In the absence of definite laws he must depend on the Attorney General for constitutional expositions, and for construction of doubtful statutes. Troops are moved, not so much on the call of State authorities or by Presidential orders, as on the mere opinion of the Department of Justice. We can only hope that no fresh crises will arise to disturb the nation, vex the souls of patriotic men, and worry the Attorney General. The present condition of things is abnormal, wasteful, and to the last degree discouraging. We cannot go on forever with six or eight States practically governed by legal opinions from Washington. It will be the duty of the legislative branch of the Government to address itself seriously to the work for which we believe it has all needful capacity, statesmanship, and patience.

"WHITE TRASH" IN MAINE.

Yes, in New-England, "White trash," as trashy and worthless as any in the world. It is something of an anomaly, and consequently all the more worth chronicling. Imagine a tract of land among the pines and cedars of northern Maine, half a day's journey through the untamed forests, beyond any traveled road. Imagine a country in which no locomotive has ever shrieked, where no woodman's ax is often heard, and where the representatives of town authority penetrate only at rare intervals. In this remote and tree-studded wilderness, imagine a colony of utterly worthless persons, divided into seven families, all bearing the euphonious and classical name of BUBIER. Forty years ago, the BUBIER family planted its forlorn ancestral tree among the wild sylvan monarchs in the great desolate section known as "Dallas Plantation," eighty-five miles due north of Lewiston, Me. The original BUBIERS were distinguished for pre-eminent worthlessness; and, scorning the dull round of daily life among their more independent and energetic fellow human beings, they set their feet forward and landed among the trees. Uneducated, lazy, and dirty, they squatted in the forest, and as soon as the first trying Winter came, with its deep snows and enforced solitudes, they demonstrated their conspicuous incapacity to sustain themselves. The Overseers of the Poor in Lewiston received irresistible appeals for help, and for two score years since that time the BUBIERS have been regarded by the Lewiston folk, in the words of a local scribe, as an inevitable annual "visitation of Divine Providence upon the public flour barrel." Year by year during the four decades they have gone on increasing in worthlessness and numbers, until to-day the BUBIER clan musters forty souls, of whom twenty-seven are ignorant and degraded children.

Moved by a pardonable curiosity, the Lewiston Overseers of the Poor recently penetrated, for the first time in forty years, to the dubious interior of the Bubier colony. In view of the long and liberal assistance which they had rendered, they anticipated the discovery of some improvement among the perennially increasing BUBIERS. Vague rumors that this once forlorn band of paupers had been encouraged by public aid, had built comfortable cabins, had taught its offspring how to read and write, and had made a great leap toward substantial progress, had reached the charitable folk who for two generations have contributed to the welfare of the self-exiled foresters. But the Overseers found that there was little ground for these assertions. In the darkling wood, the maples, the cedars, and the evergreens had flourished, but the BUBIERS had steadily retrograded.

The huts in which the charitable envoys found the colonists were hardly as cleanly as the habitations of wild beasts. In one of these filthy habitations they discovered a flock of half-grown BUBIER children. The boys and girls were alike almost naked, and the mother and father were filthy in their persons and obscene in their language. To the civilized senses of the Lewiston Overseers, it was at first hardly apparent whether the children were cubs or human beings. No bed, no chair, no book, no newspaper, no ventilation were to be found in the cabin. The wretched, isolated paupers were on the verge of starvation. Forty years of self-abasement had eradicated all ideas of decency from their narrow minds. They were half-devoured by swarming vermin, and the primitive stable occupied by a starveling cow was far cleaner than the room in which the BUBIERS vegetated. In the whole colony there were but three persons who could read. In one or two of the houses there were beds and cooking utensils, but no other evidences of civilization. The whole pauper assemblage, with one accord, testified to the charitable visitants that it had "never had enough to eat." Socialistic doctrines appeared to be in full blast. The sanctity of the family seemed to be but little regarded. The BUBIERS had no knowledge of, no interest in, the outer world, beyond the limits of the Lewiston public flour barrel. The forest had barbarized them, had won them back to modes of life out of which even the aborigines had progressed when our forefathers first fought them in the mighty forests of the North-east. There was neither real industry, nor thrift, nor any noticeable gleam of light to cheer the darkness surrounding the BUBIERS.

The good people of Maine were much distressed when they found that they had a colony of veritable heathen within their boundaries. They are puzzled to know how it happened. They do not like to believe that their charity has been in vain; they wonder why the BUBIERS have not long ago been reclaimed. Let them reflect; they will discover that the wilderness now and then avenges itself in just this fashion. Here and there in the South and West the country seems to have got ahead of the man, and to keep him coarse and crude. The only sin of the earliest BUBIERS was their foolhardiness in venturing too far; in matching their weak and erring humanity against the powerful savagery of nature. Stronger souls might have wooed or subdued the primeval forests; but the BUBIERS succumbed, and all their progeny followed their fatal example. The wild wood held them under a fearful spell, and they could not and did not gather up energy enough even to feed themselves. So Lewiston can do no better than to take the BUBIERS back to its fostering breast, to allow the elders always to hover near the open flour barrel and the yawning pork hogshead, and to wean the children gradually from their wildness by contact with their kind beneath the school-house roof-tree. It is gratifying to know that the Overseers, who lately visited the BUBIERS, really intend to forcibly remove the whole colony back to civilization. Let them not delay their good work, lest if they leave the colonists unvisited during another forty years, they may find them in the descending scale of evolution all turned into mushrooms.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There is one matter on which the Assembly committee now in session, and the various persons who address them on taxation, are in entire agreement. And that is, that the system of taxation for personal property in this State is a delusion and a farce. Thus, the valuation of all the property in the State was returned in 1871–72 as $2,076,454,000, and of this only $445,918,000 was returned as "personal property." Yet the correct return, according to general experience, would have been about one-half of the whole property of the State. And even with this four hundred and forty millions of personal property, Mr. ANDREWS in his address has vividly shown the difficulty of reaching it with taxation. A large portion of it, through the decisions of the Federal courts, is beyond the control of State authority—such as United States securities, imported goods in the original package, money obligations of other States, and many other descriptions of property which we need not enumerate.

Then, another large part is intangible and invisible—being evidences of indebtedness which are constantly passing from this State to other States or the reverse. Still other portions are exempted by State laws from taxation, such as the deposits and surplus of savings banks, and indebtedness incurred by purchase or hypothecation of United States securities. Moreover, the honest and full report of personal property will always be exceptional, and through some loop-hole or other, the tax-payer will always escape. This has been the uniform experience of all civilized countries in all ages. It has been the constant experience of our own States.

YET, as Mr. BATCHELLER justly observed, the committee did not come to New-York merely to hear objections to the present law. They were admitted. What the committee desired were practical suggestions of improvement. One natural suggestion is to carry out the present legislation more strictly, and to attempt to get at the personal property owned in this State and not legally exempt. If there be a thousand million of such property in the State of New-York, or even half that amount, let us pass laws so strict that we can reach it. But another State (Massachusetts) has attempted this under the most arbitrary and unequal legislation almost ever known, and though by means of this system the tax is the largest per capita, being $14 35, of any State in the Union, while the New-York tax is only $11 50 per capita, yet every Massachusetts resident will acknowledge that the tax does not reach fifty per cent. of the personal property, and in many districts not thirty-three per cent. The Massachusetts legislation would not be endured here, but even with it, the full collection of taxes due is a failure.

Another suggestion, favored by Mr. ANDREWS and some members of the committee, was to entirely exempt personal property. This plan has been partially tried in Pennsylvania, and apparently with great success. Real estate is not too much burdened, rents are moderate, and population and wealth are increasing rapidly, the gain in population having been more than fifty per cent. greater than the increase of New-York between the years 1860 and 1870. Philadelphia, too, is undoubtedly increasing in wealth much faster than this City.

But the objection to this method of taxation is that it throws the burdens of the community too much on the land-owners, and exempts a large species of property which ought to take its part in defraying public expenses. It is true that ultimately taxation seeks its level, and that the burden on land and houses would finally be diffused to all other interests. But, in the meantime, the great mercantile capitalists would escape their fair share of public burdens.

A good suggestion we believe to be that made by the State Tax Commissioners and Mr. D. A. WELLS, and one which they derived from so old and respectable an authority as ADAM SMITH, and that is the taxation of rental, or "building-occupancy." One object of taxing personal property is to tax luxuries; but what better sign of a man's luxuries and his personal possessions than the style of building he occupies? Under it, also, there can be no undervaluation or cheating; the amount of rent is always known; assessors cannot misstate it, or tenants underrate it. There would be no personal inquisition; no necessity for oaths; no arbitrary assessment (as in Massachusetts;) no difficult legal questions, and exemption of one kind of property to the burden of another. Property would not be driven out of the State, as it is now; and, under it, the poorest agricultural portions would pay the least on rental of houses, while the wealthiest portions would pay the most—which is, of course, just.

The plan recommended by the State Commissioners was to estimate the personal property of each person as three times his rental, and then tax on that supposed property. This would certainly be a fair and moderate estimate. But the committee might, according to their judgment, change this proportion of supposed personal property to the rental; but establish rental as the basis of personal taxation. We can see no other way of reaching personal property.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Moses is a candidate for the Legislature of South Carolina.

Augustus Avery, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the First District of Onondaga County, refuses to run, pleading business interests.

The Maine Senate will contain twenty-eight Republicans and three Democrats; the House ninety-three Republicans, fifty-one Democrats, five Independents, and two Reformers.

Judge M. E. Manly, of North Carolina, has written a letter in favor of the amendment of the Constitution of that State in many material respects, deeming it an indispensable preliminary to useful legislation.

More than two-thirds of the Republican Senators and Representatives thus far nominated in Minnesota are said to be favorable to the re-election of Hon. Alexander Ramsey to the United States Senate.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* (Democratic) calls for a convention of the people of the Southern States "for the openly-avowed purpose of raising the standard of repudiation," State and national. This it advocates as a means of revenge against the North.

A recent address from the Republican State Committee of Tennessee denies that the Civil Rights bill is a prominent issue in the State canvass. It is said: "Nothing could be further from the truth. The Republican Party favors the principle of equal, civil and political rights to all citizens, but it does not favor the joint exercise of those rights. It does not propose in any manner whatever to control the social affairs of any citizen."

The Republicans of Tompkins County have done well in renominating William L. Bostwick for the Assembly. The opposition to him will be very strong in consequence of the coalition of the Democrats and Liberals in the support of George W. Schuyler. Mr. Bostwick was one of the most faithful and efficient members of the House, and the Republican Party cannot afford to lose him during the ensuing Winter.

In his speech at the Republican ratification meeting in Philadelphia Saturday night, Gen. Charles Albright told this little story: "During the war I had an old color-bearer in one of the regiments I commanded, Mike Kesaler by name. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was gallantly carrying the colors of his country, and as we were moving up St. Marie's Heights, in the rear of the town, he was shot down. As I saw him lying at my feet, he raised himself on his elbow, and said: 'Colonel, I am shot, I can take care of the colors no longer, but look out for the colors.'"

There is great trouble among the Democrats of the Seventh District of Georgia, and Col. L. N. Trammell, their candidate for Congress, has withdrawn, realizing that he cannot be elected over Dr. William H. Felton, an independent, self-announced Democratic candidate, who has the support of the Republicans. Commenting upon this state of affairs, the Atlanta *Herald* says: "The gallant old Seventh is the banner Democratic district of the State. Woe be to her fair fame when the radical minority in her glorious borders become the balance of political power, and by a union with disorganizers put the stamp of defeat upon the regular nominees of the Democracy."

DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS.

THE REVOLT AGAINST TAMMANY.

THE MOVEMENT GROWING—VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS—JAMES O'BRIEN AND ALDERMAN VAN SCHAICK ON THE NEW DEPARTURE.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday conversed with a number of Democrats who sympathize with the movement inaugurated against Tammany Hall. From the expressions of sentiment made in many circles he was convinced that the feeling now ripening into denunciations of Tammany springs not exactly from mere political motives. There is a spirit of pride in the revolt that would prevent the utter overthrow of the organization. The older members of the party have become painfully aware of the fact that its twin leaders, John Morrissey and John Kelly, have neither the brains nor the ability of the great quartet, Sweeny, Tweed, Hall, and Connolly—who had succeeded in conciliating local factions, intimidating others, and giving some semblance of authority to nominating conventions. The opponents of Morrissey's rule naturally think that if the quartet fell there is nothing to prevent Kelly and Morrissey from falling also, and rendering a second resurrection of Tammany almost impossible. Thoughtful Democrats, while looking upon this Metropolis as a stronghold, dislike Morrissey as a leader. They do not desire to face the social issue involved in his rule, coupled with that of John Kelly. That a City of over 1,000,000 of inhabitants, with 400 churches, and with all the distinctive characteristics of refined civilization, should be surrendered to a prize-fighter, is something that men who are even under the party lash would like to forget; while those outside the party, but whose known record is indisputably Democratic, pronounce it disgraceful. Those who have read of the pugilistic rounds in which Mr. Morrissey was a victor—when he was at the mercy of policemen—must look upon it as a dream now, when they find him preparing to take absolute possession of our Municipal Government—when they find him dictating who shall take charge of all the records of every inch of real estate of this great City, and receive fees which will amount to $100,000 a year, and who shall become our Chief Magistrate in place of William F. Havemeyer. But Morrissey is looked upon by the rank and file of Tammany as a much more reliable man than Kelly. Morrissey possesses the virtue of prudence. He declined to attend the Democratic State Convention which nominated Mr. Tilden, because he thought his presence might not be serviceable to his friend, and he remained here to divide with Kelly the responsibility of naming the future Government of this City. Kelly, on the other hand, is fatally imprudent. When the ward leaders of his organization wait upon him to secure a nomination for some active worker, he cuts the colloquy very short by stating, "Your man can't get it, that's all I have to say," and the delegation leave insulted, longing for their revenge on election day to come. One or two incidents in connection with the nomination of Wm. H. Wickham for Mayor are worthy of special note. It is said on excellent authority that the nomination was actually forced upon Mr. Kelly. Over one year ago Mr. Thomas Boese, who has a desk in the office of Col. Wingate, Kelly's counsel, presented Wickham's name for the Mayoralty to Kelly. Mr. Kelly, however, was then opposed to nominating Wickham, but Boese and others pressed his claims and at last Kelly succumbed. When Kelly decided that Wickham should be Mayor of this City, he actually sent word to Augustus Schell that he must withdraw his name for the office, as the candidate had been selected. Mr. Schell was angry at receiving such a message, but he felt that he was powerless against Kelly and Morrissey, and he quietly obeyed the order. A large portion of the Democracy, however, are determined to oppose the present leadership of Tammany, because they believe that Morrissey and Kelly are imperiling the existence of their party, and because they think that Tammany, with its most powerful leader in the Penitentiary, requires a more respectable man than Mr. John Morrissey to give it a charter.

Alderman Jenkins Van Schaick, who has been three times elected to the office he now holds, has always been a steadfast Democrat, and is now a prominent figure in the opposition to Tammany rule. Mr. Van Schaick says that he for his part disclaims any desire for political preferment, and his business engagements are of such a character as to preclude him from ever again holding office. The word politics, as at present understood, implies a disregard of all the honorable impulses that prevail in general life; there is nothing high-toned in its treatment, and politicians were rightfully considered as men whose word was not worthy of credence. In both parties there was nothing like disinterestedness and a single purpose to serve the public, and selfishness and a disposition to help friends at the public expense was the most characteristic feature evinced. By the nominations made by Tammany Hall this year, he considered that the City received the most disgraceful insult that could be offered to it. The whole ticket, with the exception of Mr. Wickham and Mr. Lewis, was the worst that could be conceived of, and those gentlemen he named were nominated solely with the view of imparting some slight appearance of respectability to it. Tammany Hall was not less infamous to-day than in the days of the Tweed régime, and such action as that of last Saturday was rightly calculated to drive all respectable citizens from its association. The people were not unmindful of the experience of the past, and were alive to the necessity of teaching the Tammany rulers that at their dictation they would not elect bad and unscrupulous men to office. The nominations made last Saturday, he believed, were so abominable, and their effect on the public sentiment of the State so pernicious, that it would create for Mr. Tilden a loss of 20,000 votes. Such nominations indicated corruption at the fountain-head, and the people would not be slow to resent it. The opposition to Tammany was growing very strong and Democrats of all shades of belief were joining in the movement. It should be understood, however, as a purely Democratic movement, and was altogether dissociated from Republicanism. The German element had shown a particularly laudable spirit, and Mr. Ottendorfer, who was nominated by them for Mayor, did not care to run for the office unless no other good candidate could be obtained. The sole object the opposition party sought was the nomination of a good man for the position, and in connection with the Mayoralty were mentioned the names of Royal Phelps, August Belmont, William Butler Duncan, John T. Agnew, Charles O'Conor, Recorder Hackett, Smith Ely, Jr., and Mr. R. N. Witthaus. Negotiations were in progress with the view of inducing one of these gentlemen to accept the nomination, and he believed the nominee would receive a vote at least sufficient to defeat the Tammany candidate. They did not, however, want to let Republicans slip in between rival Democratic candidates, though as compared with those of Tammany they would be preferable, and if better men were not put up for the support of the honest Democrats of the City they would stay at home on election day. Meetings of an informal character were being held constantly, but nothing definite would be known as to the result before this evening. The opposition to Tammany Hall was much stronger than was anticipated, and the result would teach them never again to outrage the feelings of the people by such nominations as they had made. It was too bad to think that the great respectable masses of this City should be misrepresented in office by such men as were proposed for office, and the success of the ticket would pave the way for evils as great as those which were supposed to be uprooted by the Reform movement of 1871. He had, however, no fears for the result, for the will of the people was expressing itself decidedly in opposition to the candidates put forward by the new Tammany Ring.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, in the course of a conversation yesterday with the reporter, said he never, at any time during the past ten years, found such a feeling of general indignation among the Democratic Party of the City as there is at the present time over the nominations made by the Tammany County Convention last Saturday. The people, he feels sure, only want a good opportunity to give practical expression to those feelings of indignation, and this opportunity they will be afforded. The people's voice and wishes have been utterly disregarded by the Tammany leaders, and the nominations were virtually forced upon the convention. The conduct of Mr. Kelly has decided the action of every Democrat now outside the Tammany organization. They will stay out and defeat that ticket. The defeat of the Tammany ticket this year means the union hereafter of the Democracy of New-York, for it will be the death of despotic cliques and would-be individual rulers. When reminded of the great ratification meeting which Tammany proposes to hold on the 22d instant, Mr. O'Brien remarked, "Yes; but you'll see a far greater ratification meeting a few days afterward." The Ex-Sheriff has now 10,000 men himself—business men, every one of them—who will gladly participate in a movement to rebuke the presumption of the Tammany leaders. "Why," said Mr. O'Brien indignantly, "what do you suppose those Tammany men have already done? They are parceling out the offices, and have absolutely named the men who are to fill the positions next year in every department of the Municipal Government, from the messenger to the head of the department. It is, of course, the interest of those favorites to labor hard for the success of this ticket, but nobody else's; and if a mere crowd of office-seekers make up the great Democratic Party of New-York I'd like to know it. I know myself three men who are slated for Police Commissionerships."

"Any harm to ask you their names, Mr. O'Brien?"

"Well, no; but I was told the matter in confidence, and I'd rather not mention the names. Kelly and Morrissey want all the courts for the purpose of securing a large amount of patronage which they have not at their disposal at present."

"Are you a candidate for any office yourself this time?"

"No," said Mr. O'Brien, emphatically, "I am not. I told them at the caucus at Delmonico's last night that I would not be a candidate for any office nor permit the use of my name in that way under any circumstances. I want to secure a good Democratic government for this City, and I am equally anxious for the success and well-being of the Democratic Party. To that end I am willing to devote all the time, labor, means, and influence at my disposal, and I do not propose to be hampered in my action by becoming a candidate for any position myself. This Tammany ticket must be beaten at all hazards, and you can rely on it that it will be."

"What steps to that end are proposed to be taken by the discontented Democrats?"

"Well, nothing is positively decided upon yet. You come to me some day later in the week and I'll be able to tell you."

Leaving Mr. O'Brien the reporter found Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, in company with Alderman Van Schaick, John Hardy, Alderman McCafferty, and Frederick Rollwagen. On being asked for an expression of opinion, for publication in THE TIMES, on the subject of the Tammany nominations, and particularly on the measures proposed to defeat them, Mr. Creamer said he would rather not say anything just yet, but would give the reporter all the information he might require at the meeting of the Executive Committee this afternoon. "You may say, however," he added, "that the Tammany ticket is going to be defeated, and that a Mayor and County Democratic ticket will be put in the field that will win the confidence of every good citizen of New-York. The very best Democrats and most respected citizens of New-York will be upon that ticket, and their election is just as certain as their nomination."

The party then left the hotel and proceeded to the meeting of the Conference Committee. Alderman McCafferty explained his presence in the company by stating that he was invited to attend the conference, and was going to attend, but had not decided on taking any part in the proposed anti-Tammany movement.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, in conversation with the reporter about the movement, said that he was not opposed to the Tammany Hall party, but to Morrissey and Kelly. The organization as ruled by them was a fraud. It was not even self-constituted, but is formed absolutely by the two rulers through what is called a "Committee on Organization," the members of which with, very few exceptions, are named by them. The men they selected cannot do otherwise than as directed, consequently, "the machine" runs with the regularity of all well-oiled machines. Indeed, so well does it do its work that when Mr. Abram S. Hewitt took Mr. Forster, a member of the British Parliament, to the County Convention, on last Saturday, he supposed it was all real, and remarked that Mr. Kelly must be a man of great influence. The visitor did not understand that the whole convention was a sham, and that the men before him were mostly office holders or place-seekers, whose living or hopes depended upon the favor of the leading gambler of New-York and another man who made a fortune by robbing the County Treasury. "I am opposed," said Mr. Waterbury, "to the election of the six men nominated at the convention. I object to them because they do not own themselves, but, if elected, they would have to do as they were bid." The nomination of such a ticket, he continued, under circumstances which imply that the men are the candidates of a party which embraces within its numbers a large majority of the voters of this City, presents but one point for the consideration of the people. It is whether all of its inhabitants shall be mere slaves of two men, or whether, by unity of action, some high-minded man, whose general political sentiments agree with those of the majority, and who will administer the duties of the Mayoralty independent of and above all mere partisan views, shall be elected as its Chief Magistrate. Such a man would, of course, realize that his fellow-citizens, of whatever party, were entitled to equal consideration by him, and would not use the patronage of the office to subserve any partisan purpose. He attached, he said, but little importance to other offices, though he realized fully that all should be filled by men honest and capable.

THE OPPOSITION ORGANIZING.

The Committee on Organization of the new party opposed to the rule of Kelly and Morrissey in Municipal affairs, which was appointed at the meeting at Delmonico's on Tuesday night, consists of Alderman McCafferty, Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, Reilly, Nelson J. Waterbury, and F. B. Purcell. A private meeting of the committee was held yesterday at No. 152 Broadway, and considerable business relating to the organization of the opposition was transacted. It was determined that after the movement had acquired greater prominence a public meeting should be called of those independent Democrats who support the State ticket, but are unwilling to submit to the dictation of Morrissey and Kelly. It was also agreed that at that meeting candidates for office should be nominated whom all men might be willing to support. The mass-meeting will probably be held at the Cooper Institute. At 5 o'clock P. M. the Conference Committee assembled in the hall of the Palette Club, on Twenty-second street, near Broadway, to agree upon a definite plan of action. Mr. Moritz Ellinger, a prominent German, presided, and among those present were Messrs. Thomas C. Wendt, Henry C. Autenrieth, Gustavus Levy, George Burghardt, nominated for Alderman by the Germans in the Fourth Senatorial District, Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, Alderman McCafferty, Dennis Burns, Mr. John Hardy, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District against Fernando Wood, Tammany Hall Democrat, Alderman Jenkins Van Schaick, and Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury.

Ex-Police Commissioner Benjamin F. Manierre, Prof. Glaubensklee, and Park Commissioner Thomas E. Stewart, who were also present, represented the Liberal Republican interests, and the Independent German Citizens' Association was represented by a number of the gentlemen whose names are given above. The meeting was private, but those who participated in it stated that it was in every way harmonious and satisfactory. The session was chiefly devoted to the consideration of the names of proper candidates for the office of Chief Magistrate of the City. It was ascertained that some of the gentlemen mentioned at the meeting at Delmonico's were unwilling to run as the candidates of any party. It was finally agreed by the conferring committees that the gentlemen who would be acceptable to the various interests they represented were as follows: Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Royal Phelps, William H. Neilson, Henry C. Anderson, Esq., who declined a nomination for Judgeship in 1872, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, Alderman Jenkins Van Schaick, and Hon. Thomas J. Creamer. The political situation was fully discussed and it was believed beyond all doubts that a vigorous and well-organized campaign against Tammany would defeat it without the necessity of a coalition with Republicans.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The disaffection which has for some time existed in the Tammany rank and file of the First Assembly District has at length broken out into open rebellion. Not only do the masses of the party declare their intention of no longer submitting to the insolence and rapacity of the "two Johns" who control the Tammany organization, but the large majority of the "workers" who in time past have done valiant service in the Democratic cause have joined hands with the insurgents. The latter present a formidable array, including among their number such well-known politicians as James Healey, Alderman Fitzgerald, Assistant Alderman Foley, Capt. Halpine, Alderman John Moore, Ex-Coroner Flynn, Thomas E. Smith, Hugh Dalton, John Conley, and scores of others equally well known in the local politics of the district. A meeting of the Independent General Committee, which represents the new movement, was held at No. 24 Laight street last evening, Hugh Dalton, President of the Typographical Union, in the chair. The Executive Committee reported the appointment of a subcommittee, which had conferred with Messrs. Nicholas Muller and James Healey, and ascertained their willingness to become the candidates of the Independent Democracy. The report was accepted and adopted, and Nicholas Muller formally nominated for Member of Assembly and James Healey for Alderman. A committee was appointed to wait upon the candidates and inform them of the General Committee's action. The Executive Committee was also instructed to confer with outside organizations and report to the general body. The meeting then adjourned. Among local politicians and others competent to judge, the success of the independent ticket by from 500 to 1,000 majority, is generally conceded. For the past six years Mr. John Fox has administered the affairs of the district in a very despotic manner, alienating from his interest almost every prominent Democrat, until now he is said to be almost destitute of influence. He was recently forced to resign from the Tammany General Committee because he failed to carry out his pledges to his constituents. Among the men mentioned as candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman by the few who remain faithful to the "Ring," are Terence Duffy, Michael Madigan, and John Berrigan, neither of whom is thought to be sufficiently strong to defeat the Independent nominees.

ACTION OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT INDEPENDENT CLUB.

The Eighth Assembly District Independent Club held a meeting last night at No. 30 Rivington street. A. H. Stocklein presided, and 100 new members were added to the roll. Speeches were made by Messrs. W. Gellmann, A. Willmann, and others, criticising and condemning the Tammany Hall ticket.

THE YALE REGATTA.

THREE RACES YESTERDAY—ALL THE CONTESTS WON BY THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

The Fall regatta of the University came off this afternoon. Lake Saltonstall had been selected for the races, and long before the appointed time a dense mass of spectators lined the shores. The best location for observation was at a bend in the lake, about half a mile up on the east side. Thither the greater portion proceeded. Mr. S. C. Bushnell, Yale '74, and Divinity School '77, was made starter and Referee; Prof. Richards. Judge at the point, and H. B. Sargent, '71 S. S. S.; C. F. Cutter, '75, and D. H. Kellogg, '76, were Judges at the Stake. At 2:50 P. M. the first race began—a single-scull race, course two miles, and for which there were four entries. As they passed the point where the spectators were assembled, loud cheers rose from the several classes interested for their representatives. At this point, going up, Ransom of '78 led, followed by Hall of '75 S. S. S., who shot ahead soon after. Kennedy of '75 S. S. S. turned the stake six minutes after starting, and led them all by several rods in passing the point on the return, and came in ahead at the end. The time made by each was as follows:

	M.	S.
Kennedy, '75 S. S. S.	15	29¾
Hall, '75 S. S. S.	16	04½
Ransom, '78	16	55½
Burleigh, '77	18	45

Mr. Kennedy, and also Mr. Hall, were in the Yale University crew at Saratoga. The prize was valued at $50.

BARGE RACE.

The barge race was next in order and attracted a deep interest, as being, perhaps, more fully a University affair, there being crews from each of the four departments—scientific, academic, law, and theology. The course was two miles, the same as that of the scull race, and the prize six silver medals. As they passed the point they presented a splendid appearance. Law and theology were abreast, and the other two a short distance behind. They turned the stake at nearly the same time. The theologians here lost a few seconds, owing to the displacement of the oar of the stroke, though ahead before. The excitement was simply tremendous as they passed the point on the return. Here the scientifics were ahead, the law crew next, and theologians third. The theological crew made a brilliant spurt, distancing the law crew, and pressing hard upon the scientifics, who came in a few seconds ahead. The following is the time made:

	M.	S.
Scientifics, '76	13	57
Theologians	14	10¼
Law	14	17¼
Academic, '78	14	27

The following are the names of the winning crew: G. W. Smith, bow; E. Gillette, T. H. Linsley, T. A. Vernon, C. L. Brace, stroke, G. D. Brownell, coxswain. Mr. Benedict, stroke of the theological crew, was member of the Amherst crew of 1871, which rowed at Springfield, winning the race over eight other crews.

SHELL RACE.

Next on the programme was the shell-race, course three miles, for which there were two entries from the academic department, and one from the Sheffield Scientific School. In this race the Scientifics were the victors. The following was the time made:

	M.	S.
Scientifics, '75	19	34¼
Academic, '77	19	47
Academic, '75	23	45

In the Scientific crew were four men who rowed in the University crew at Saratoga. Their stroke on this occasion was almost perfect, winning universal admiration.

The names of the winning crew are as follows: G. L. Brownell, bow; W. C. Hall, C. W. Fenn, A. E. Wemple, J. Kennedy, F. Wood, stroke. Prize in this race, six silver oars.

Thus it will be seen that the Scientific School won all the races of the afternoon. Everything passed off pleasantly. The day was fine, although a trifle chilly, and every arrangement possible was made to add to the convenience and comfort of the spectators. Much credit is due to Mr. Ferry, President of the navy, for his assiduous efforts in the arrangements for the regatta. Mr. Bushnell, the starter and referee, and President elect of the navy, also performed his part in a prompt and creditable manner.

"THE KINGS OF BUSINESS."

FIRST DELIVERY OF MR. PARTON'S NEW LECTURE—CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL MEN.

A large audience assembled last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute to hear the first delivery of Mr. Parton's new lecture entitled "Kings of Business." Like Mr. Parton's other productions, his new lecture abounds in anecdote and illustration, is full of wit rather than wisdom, and depends for its interest and value especially upon the manner in which the subject is handled. Mr. Packard, the Principal of the institution under the auspices of which this lecture, the first of a series to young men, was delivered, introduced Mr. Parton, who spoke substantially as follows: Now a days, in our modern world, the men of business come to the front, and the place of the Dukes and Barons of the good old times is filled by the kings of business. The great houses of our country are mercantile, not feudal. Rich as Crœsus is a favorite comparison and a very frequent one. Nowadays it is applied to many men of business, whose unaided exertions have won for them fortunes even exceeding in size the spoils wrung from captured provinces. John Jacob Astor, for instance, once said that if a man had $250,000, he was as well off as if he was rich. And Thomas Brassey, an Englishman, had work going on in eight nations at the same time by 8,000 laborers, whose pay-roll amounted to £500,000 monthly. And in this country we have a greater than he—Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose fortune is $400,000,000, and who, at eighty years of age, makes up his mind to construct a four-track railroad between New-York and Buffalo. But there are higher spheres of labor than making railroads—that of making books, as our Harpers and Appletons can testify. As a rule, the men who become very rich begin poor. Perseverance is another characteristic of successful men of business. Astor began at furs and kept at furs until he founded the Astor House. William Chambers, the great English publisher, set up his first stand with a capital of five shillings, but he kept at it until he succeeded. David Mays, the great hammer manufacturer, began by making a single hammer to order. But he made it well, and now employs 150 men constantly. And that discloses another secret of successful men. They learn how to do one thing superlatively well. Another characteristic of successful business men is that they know all their business, even to the minutest detail. Mr. Stewart is a better judge of texture and has a better taste in colors than any one in his stores. Mr. Steinway or Mr. Chickering could either of them make a complete piano, and Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, once set up with his own hands the type of an important dispatch which must otherwise have waited for the next issue. Usually, too, kings of business have exercised self-denial. If you want to test a young man and see whether he is born to rule or serve, give him a thousand dollars. If he is to be successful in life he will save it until he can spend it judiciously. If he is born to serve he will immediately begin to spend it in the gratification of his tastes. As an illustration, the best farmers of Pennsylvania almost always build their stone barns before their houses. But all these qualities which I have mentioned—perseverance, honestness of work, self denial, thorough knowledge of one's trade—all these will not make a man a king of business unless he knows how to employ the help of others.

The income of a theatre is usually most precarious. But Wallack's Theatre is as steady as a bank. The same man takes the tickets there now that took them when Mr. Wallack's father opened the theatre, and the theatre is never empty. It is because its managers know how to select the right men. The Cunard Line, which is famous for its exemption from accidents, is so because of their manner of selecting and rewarding their officers. Napoleon Bonaparte owed much of his success to a similar trait of character. He seldom punished and often rewarded, often praised but never degraded. But there are slaves as well as kings of business. A prominent iron manufacturer of Pittsburg began by making $1,000,000 worth of iron yearly on $150,000 of capital. He was a slave of business. He had to work eighteen hours a day. One way of telling whether a man is a king or slave of business is to observe how he treats his children. Another is to examine his will. For it is a hard thing to be rich without doing your family harm. An example of this is the Girard bequest in Philadelphia, now amounting to $13,000,000, and left to accomplish results which will never be achieved, because the gift is so hampered by conditions. In noble contrast to this is the conduct of Ben Franklin. He knew just how much money was good for him, and when he had accumulated it he retired from business. His example should be followed by all wise persons. First acquire an independence; then retire and set up a hobby. This makes money your slave, and not your master.

WASHINGTON.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

INDIFFERENCE OF REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS—DIVIDED OPINIONS ON THE CAUSES OF THE REVERSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The election news was very quietly received here to-day, for not much came last night, and the dispatches in the morning papers contained little information. Only general results have been learned up to this evening. It was clear enough from the few returns sent by the Associated Press last night, that the Democrats had gained a victory in Ohio, and it was not much doubted that Indiana had also been lost by the returns. Very few politicians are in town, and those who are here seemed unusually indifferent about the news. There are, of course, the usual attempts at explaining the reason why. Some give much prominence to the introduction of the temperance question into Ohio politics. Others ascribe the Republican losses mainly to the constant agitation of the Civil Rights bill, with which very few politicians privately have any sympathy. This measure is regarded as certainly causing the loss of Indiana and affecting largely the majority in Ohio. The third term discussion is alluded to as another operating cause of somewhat indefinite force, and not a few think the overdoing of the outrage business for political effect has had a reactionary influence. The result in Ohio was certainly not anticipated, and none are more surprised than the Democrats. Republicans, well-informed in Ohio affairs, have, during the last few days, been doubtful of a Republican success, but the losses that have been sustained were not foreseen. Mr. Gunckle is a most useful member of the present House, and his defeat is much regretted, but not much mourning is heard on account of any other Republican losses that have yet become known. Some Republican politicians are philosophically regarding the defeat as a blessing in disguise, which will be of real advantage, ultimately, to the party.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL AFFAIRS—RETRENCHMENT OR EQUALIZATION.

The Postmaster General to-day accepted the resignation of E. R. Petherbridge, of Baltimore, Md., as Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Department, with a salary of $2,500 per year, and appointed him Special Agent on Mail Depredations, with the compensation of $1,600 per year. By another order issued to-day the per-diem allowances of C. F. Baldwin, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and James Strong, of Cleveland, Ohio, were reduced from $5 to $3 per day. These orders will soon be followed up by others, to effect a complete equalization of the various compensations of such officers with the amount and importance of the work done by them respectively.

THE OSAGES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from the agent of the Osage Indians, located in the north-east part of the Indian Territory. These Indians have heretofore resisted all efforts for their civilization, but now there is a general desire among them to be instructed in various pursuits, especially in farming. The agent is carrying out their wishes, and, among other things, putting up mills and giving them agricultural implements. They have a fund of $200,000.

ARMY ORDERS.

Col. George W. Getty, Third Artillery, is detailed as a member of the Retiring Board at New-York, vice Lieut. Col. Fry, relieved. First. Lieut. William C. Bartlett, and Second Lieuts. William N. Williams and Edward A. Benjamin, Third Infantry, have been ordered to report for examination before the Retiring Board at New-York.

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

A telegram from Capt. Semmes, commanding the Pensacola Navy-yard, dated the 13th inst., reports no new cases of yellow fever. One man discharged to duty, and nine convalescent.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $14,576,905; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,950,000; coin, (including $25,093,000 in coin certificates,) $79,676,271; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $214,789. The Customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 10 at Baltimore were $95,221, and at Philadelphia $107,046.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE DETROIT CONVENTION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Woman Suffrage Association meeting to-day was attended by a large audience, and much interest was shown in the proceedings. Col. Forney and Mrs. Gillet addressed the convention. Regarding the progress of the cause in Michigan, they are hopeful that the female suffrage clause in the new Constitution will be adopted.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

First—That our thanks are due to twenty-two United States Senators, who at the last session of Congress voted or paired off in favor of woman suffrage in the Territory of Pembina, and we rejoice at the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the people by the Legislatures of Michigan and Iowa as acts of enlightened statesmanship, which cannot fail, whatever may be the immediate result, to hasten the day of woman's enfranchisement.

Second—That the recent indorsement of woman suffrage by the Methodist Convention of Michigan, by the Conference of Iowa, and by various other religious bodies of these and other States, is evidence that the value of woman's work in the Churches begins to be realized; and in view of the fact that three-fourths of the American Church members are women, we cordially invite the aid of Christians, of all denominations, in securing woman's enfranchisement.

Third—That the recognition of the right of woman to vote, and hold office, by Patrons of Husbandry in their granges, by Sovereigns of Industry in their councils, and by Good Templars in their lodges, entitle us to regard these societies as practical auxiliaries of the woman's suffrage movement.

Fourth—That we protest against the appropriation by Congress or by State Legislatures of one dollar of the public money—which is paid in part by women who are taxed without their consent—for the purpose of celebrating the centennial anniversary of a political independence in which women are not allowed to participate.

Letters of sympathy and encouragement were read from George William Curtis, William Lloyd Garrison, James T. Fields, Miss Abby Smith and others. Short addresses were made by several men and women, all speaking hopefully of early success.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Bishop Gilbert Haven, D. D.

Vice Presidents at Large—T. W. Higginson, of Rhode Island; Julia Ward Howe; Hon. Henry Wilson, of Washington, D. C.; Mary A. Livermore; Hon. George William Curtis, of New-York; Mrs. George D. Hall, of Missouri; William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. A. A. Sargent, of California, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Lucy Stone Blackwell, of Massachusetts; Foreign Correspondent, Kate N. Daggett, of Illinois; Corresponding Secretary, Henry B. Blackwell; Recording Secretaries, W. N. Hudsons, of Michigan, and Lizzie B. Read, of Iowa; Treasurer, John R. Weidman, of Pennsylvania.

A number of brief speeches were made at the evening session, after which the convention adjourned.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—The eighth annual reunion of the Army of Tennessee convened in the Opera-house at 11 o'clock this morning, Gen. W. T. Sherman presiding. A number of committees were appointed, and considerable routine business was transacted. A resolution was adopted thanking the citizens of Toledo for their magnificent donation to the funds of the society. A resolution to admit to membership the rank and file of the Army of Tennessee was lost by a vote of 39 to 37. The resolution was subsequently offered again and referred. Brief speeches were made by Gen. Sherman and Vice President Wilson.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice Presidents, Gens. W. W. Belknap, of Iowa; J. W. Fuller, of Ohio; J. F. McGinniss, of Indiana; Capt. John Wasson, of Illinois; Col. J. M. Rusk, of Ohio; Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri; Col. W. H. Marshall, of Minnesota; Col. C. C. Wolcott, of Ohio; Col. W. M. Ferry, of Michigan; Major D. S. Willard, of Illinois; Gen. J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska; Major George R. Steel, of Illinois. For Recording Secretary Col. L. M. Dayton was re-elected; Gen. A. Hickenlooper was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Gen. M. A. Force was elected Treasurer. The meeting adjourned at 12:45 P. M. until 7 to-night.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNVEILING TO-DAY AT SPRINGFIELD—MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is not so largely attended as was expected, although the town is full to overflowing with visitors. The principal attraction is the unveiling of the statute of Lincoln, to-morrow. There are hundreds of distinguished citizens and soldiers here, including Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Vice President Wilson, and a host of others of more or less note. The whole town is dressed in gala attire and decorated with flags, arches, flowers, evergreens and immortelles. Larkin G. Meade, the sculptor who designed the Lincoln monument and wrought the magnificent statue which rests upon it, is with us to take part in the exercises to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee this morning, the usual routine business was transacted. An effort was made to open the doors of the society to all soldiers who honorably served in that army, but the sentiment of the society seemed to be against it, although Gen. Sherman very decidedly expressed himself in favor of the proposition. It will lay over for consideration at the next annual meeting.

At the evening meeting the society was welcomed to the city in an eloquent and appropriate address, by Hon. S. M. Cullom. Gen. Sherman was placed on the programme for a speech, but he declined to talk. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut delivered the oration, which was received with great applause. Gen. John Tillson, of Quincy, read a poem on Sherman's march to the sea, which he had prepared for the occasion.

To-morrow the society will join in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of Lincoln.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING—RACE FOR THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The race for the Middle Park Plate came off at the Newmarket meeting to-day and was won by Plebeian. Per Se came in second and Galopin third. A capital start was effected, all getting off well together. Plebian won, after an exciting contest, only a head in advance of Per Se, who was but the same distance in front of Galopin. Holy Friar was a good fourth.

The following also came in in the following order: Balfe, Chaplet, Punch, Horse Chestnut, and Stray Shot.

Holy Friar was the favorite at 2 to 1. The other betting just before the start was 9 to 1 against Plebeian, 10 to 1 against Per Se, 7 to 1 against Galopin, 25 to 1 against Balfe, 40 to 1 against Chaplet, 9 to 1 against Punch, 16 to 1 against Horse Chestnut, and 66 to 1 against Stray Shot.

The following also ran: Palmyre, Dreadnaught, Maud Victoria, Semper Durus, Garterley Bell, Chester, Saint Leger, Killiecrankie, Chartist, Telescope, Makeshift Colt. Perplexe, Fakenham Ghost, Woodlands, and Insolvent.

SUMMARY.

The Middle Park plate of 500 sovereigns, given by the Jockey Club, added to a sweepstake of thirty sovereigns, twenty forfeit; for two-year olds, colts, 121 pounds, fillies and geldings, 118; winners of a stake, value 1,000 sovereigns, to carry seven pounds, of 500 sovereigns, four pounds extra; maidens allowed three pounds; the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third horse 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Bretby Stakes Course three-quarters of a mile. Closed with 151 subscribers.

Mr. T. Brown's b. c. Plebeian, by Joskin, out of Queen Elizabeth 1
Lord Dupplin's br. f. Per Se, by Hermit, out of Perseverance 2
Prince Batthyany's b. c. Galopin, by Vedette, out of Flying Duchess 3
Mr. Launde's ch. c. The Holy Friar, by Hermit, out of Thorsday 0
Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Balfe, by Plaudit, out of Bohemia 0
Lord Roseberry's blk. f. Chaplet, by The Earl or The Palmer, out of Alarm, (late Amorous Girl) 0
Mr. Lefevere's b. c. Punch, by Pompier, out of Mlle. De Charolais 0
Mr. T. Fetherstonhaugh's ch. c. Horse Chestnut, by Lord Lyon, out of the Golden Arm 0
Mr. Chaplin's br. f. Strayshot, by Toxopholite, out of Voga 0
Mr. A. Delamarre's br. f. Palmyre, by Vermont, out of Papillotte 0
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. f. Maud Victoria, by Marsyas, out of The Princess of Wales 0
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's b. c. Semper Durus, by Gladiateur, out of Polynesia 0
Lord Falmouth's b. or br. c. Dreadnought, by Y. Melbourne, out of Nike 0
Lord Falmouth's b. c. Garterly Bell, by Blair Athol, out of Silverhair 0
Mr. F. Gretton's br. c. Chester, by Macaroni, out of Poetry, by Stockwell 0
Mr. W. S. Mitchell Innes' ch. c. Saint Leger, by Trumpeter, out of Marigold 0
Mr. Jenkins' b. c. Killiecrankie, by Blair Athol, out of Queen's Head 0
Lord Lasselle's b. or br. c. Chartist, by King John, out of Guile 0
Capt. Macheli's b. c. Telescope, by Speculum, out of Remembrance 0
Mr. Merry's br. c. —, by Brother to Strafford, out of Makeshift 0
Baron Schickler's b. c. Perplexe, by Vermont, out of Péripétre (bred in France) 0
Mr. Somerville's b. c. The Fakenham Ghost, by Suffolk, out of Fiction, by the Flying Dutchman 0
Mr. James Terry's ch. c. Woodlands, by Nutbourne, out of White Face 0
Mr. A. Baltazzi's br. c. Insolvent, by Carnival, out of Voltella (bred in Hungary) 0

A protest was entered against giving the race to Plebeian, on the ground of foul riding.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The following officers and members of the National Board of Steam Navigation met yesterday at No. 64 Broadway, and organized for the work of the ensuing year: President, J. T. Whiting, of Michigan; Thomas Clyde, of Pennsylvania; R. H. Woolfolk, of Kentucky; B. S. Osbon, of New-York; W. L. James, of Pennsylvania; J. B. Andrews, of Maryland; Thomas Sherlock, of Ohio; S. R. Kirby, of Michigan; J. E. Payne, of Pennsylvania; Simpson Homer, of Pennsylvania; N. J. Bigley, of Pennsylvania; C. W. Copeland, of New-York; L. Murray Ferris, Jr., of New-York; John Allen, Jr., of Buffalo; E. T. Evans, of Buffalo; Anning Smith, of New-Jersey; J. B. Coyle, of Maine; F. W. Nickerson, of Massachusetts; H. M. Whitney, of Massachusetts; L. J. N. Stark, of Vermont, and W. C. Smith, of Maryland. After the roll-call the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected as auxiliary members of the Executive Committee: From Milwaukee, W. Engleman; Chicago, E. A. Goodrich, R. L. Leopold, John Austrian, and John Prendleville; Cleveland, M. H. Hanna and E. M. Peck; Newark N. J., A. J. Condit; Wilmington, N. C., A. D. Cazeux; New-York City, Rufus Hatch; Philadelphia, B. H. Bartol, S. Churchman, and F. J. Firth; Burlington, Vt., A. L. Inman; St. Louis, George H. Rea, E. W. Gould, and W. J. Kountz; New-Orleans, E. A. Yorke and Joseph Jamrey; Pittsburg, Penn., A. D. Lysle, R. C. Gray, and Joseph Walton; Norfolk, Va., Marshall Parks; Savannah, Ga., John Cunningham and William Hanley; Charleston, S. C., W. A. Courtney; Toledo, Ohio, G. B. Sweet; Duluth, George C. Stone and Col. Culver; Houghton, Mich., R. M. Hoar; Detroit, Wm. Livingston, Jr., Eben Ward, H. J. Hackett, George Dunlap, John Pidgeon, J. R. Gillet, and Abraham Bent; Providence, R. I., B. Buffum and C. Williams; Evansville, Ind., J. A. Lemcke and John Gilbert; Albany, N. Y., A. Van Sandvort; Rondout, Thomas Cornell; Newburg, Hon. Homer Ramsdell.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 7th of December next.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—THE SECRETARY'S REPORT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association commenced this morning, Judge Wells, of the Supreme Court, occupying the chair.

The Secretary, in opening his report, took occasion to allude to the early history of the association, which is now entering its tenth year, with greater activity and more general interest in the work than ever existed before. While the membership of the association has been greater than now, and while there has been a year or two in which the pecuniary resources have been larger than during the past twelve months, there never has been a period in which so much intellectual activity and practical ability have been directed toward the problem of social science in America. After continuing the review of the work of the association, the Secretary expressed a belief that that body had abundant reason for thinking that what the association had said and done has borne some fruit in these nine years, and pointed out the progress of the civil service reform, the movement for a museum of fine arts, the agitation for a reformation of taxation, the movement for a reformation of the currency, and the improvement of prison discipline, as some of the matters in which the influence of the association had been felt. During the past year progress had been made and the membership of the association has increased. Much, however, he said, remains to be done to place the association on a satisfactory pecuniary footing.

A letter was read from George William Curtis, declining a re-election as President of the association, after which a committee, appointed to report a list of officers, reported: President, Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven. Vice Presidents, Samuel Eliot, of Boston; David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.; F. L. Olmstead, of New-York; H. C. Lea, of Philadelphia; James McCosh, of Princeton, N. J.; J. W. Hoyt, of Madison, Wis.; Charles J. Walker, of Detroit, Mich.; William G. Hammond, of Iowa City, Iowa; George Davidson, of San Francisco, Cal.; D. C. Gilman, of Oakland, Cal.; W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo. Secretary, F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass. Treasurer, Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston. Thirty-one Directors were appointed.

An amendment changing the plan of the association organization was referred to an adjourned meeting, to be held on the second Wednesday in January next. It was decided to hold the annual meetings hereafter on the second Wednesday in January, beginning with 1876.

The Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements for a meeting at Detroit, Mich., in the Spring.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the North-west, and upper lakes, and southward, with southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain; reduced pressure, south-easterly winds, cold and clear weather prevail over the lower lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley; north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, and clear weather in the Gulf States and South Atlantic States; northerly winds, falling barometer, cold, clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have fallen at New-Orleans, and risen at Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the North-west, low barometer, winds veering to north-westerly, slight thermometric changes, cloudy and clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and New-England, northerly and north-easterly winds, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	46°	38°	3:30 P. M.	70°	47°
6 A. M.	46°	39°	6 P. M.	68°	44°
9 A. M.	52°	42°	9 P. M.	58°	41°
12 M.	65°	45°	12 P. M.	55°	40°

Average temperature yesterday .... 42°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 56½°

PHELPS' SECOND TRIAL FOR LARCENY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Westbrook presiding, met at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. District Attorney Moak moved the trial of Charles H. Phelps on a charge of larceny of a draft sent to the State Treasurer by the Treasurer of Oneida County. The court then proceeded to impanel a jury, and in less than an hour the twelve men were secured. The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

It is easy to discover Baldwin's secret, but then you know after one has done that, mere imitation will not answer. We called there yesterday, and found the corner of Canal street and Broadway thronged with buyers. The grand opening of the new style overcoat appears to be attracting crowds.—*Advertisement.*

I use and prescribe for my patients, with the best results, Giles' Liniment, Iodide, Ammonia. Pains in the back, joints, Neuralgia, &c., it cured.
THEOPHILE E. LALANNE, M. D.,
No. 345 West 28th st., depot No. 451 6th av.
—*Advertisement.*

Many ladies complain of being defrauded in buying Spool Silks, in some instances not getting more than one half the number of yards represented. Every spool of the Eureka Silk is warranted full length and perfect in every respect.—*Advertisement*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

Sudden Changes in the Weather are Productive of throat diseases, coughs, and colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

She did not say a word—and yet she said
Distinctly "SOZODONT"—for in her head
There were the whitest teeth which graced
A fragrant mouth; those teeth were placed
Within the rosiest gums. It was her wont
By her sweet breath to say, 'twas "SOZODONT."

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lung and Throat Complaints disappear when WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is used.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—DE LEE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, Petersburg, N. Y., by Rev. James R. Hayes, assisted by Rev. William W. Whitney, Mr. THOMAS BROOKS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HETTIE DE LEE, daughter of J. A. and Mrs. C. L. Dernberg. No cards.

FARNHAM—TEPHENS.—In Brooklyn, Oct 13, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, GEORGE C. FARNHAM, of Neillsville, Wis., to MARY E., daughter of B. Stephens, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

FREEBORN—YATES.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., at the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st., by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, Dr. GEORGE C. FREEBORN to ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Gen. Charles Yates.

HALSTED—BOKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., C. STOCKTON HALSTED, of New-York, to SARAH A. BOKEE, daughter of F. W. Bokee, of Brooklyn.

LEWIS—PRICE.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1874, by Rev. S. B. Halliday, ALFRED E. LEWIS, of this City, and Miss IDA PRICE, of Brooklyn.

LYON—DUDLEY.—Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward L. Clark, WILLIAM S. LYON and ELIZA H. DUDLEY, daughter of J. A. Dudley, all of this City.

NEWMAN—HINDE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. H. Hurt, by Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D., A. GEORGE NEWMAN, Jr., of New-York, to Miss ADA E., daughter of John Hinde, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

RAY—PRESCOTT.—At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 13, 1874, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. EDWARD C. RAY, of Vernon Centre, N. Y., to MARTHA W., daughter of Henry W. Prescott, of New-York. No cards.

SANDS—TITUS.—On Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Friends' ceremony, DANIEL C. SANDS to MARTHA S. TITUS, both of this City.

TIER—GUNNISON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph Wild, D. D., WILLIAM R. TIER, of Astoria, Long Island, to GUSSIE PLATT, daughter of A. C. Gunnison. No cards.

VAN WAGENEN—GREGORY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. E. A. Doolittle, Jersey City Heights, by Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor, THEODORE F. VAN WAGENEN, of Georgetown, Colorado, to ANNA ROMEYN, youngest daughter of Stephen B. Gregory, of Jersey City Heights, (Old Bergen.) No cards.

WHITEHEAD—BARKLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 14, by Rev. Isaac Riley, EDWARD WHITEHEAD, of Walden, N. Y., to ELLA C., eldest daughter of John C. Barkley, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

FRISBIE.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, MYRON J. FRISBIE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 West 15th st., on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HULST.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, NELSON EDSALL, son of Edward T. and M. Amanda Hulst.

Funeral on Thursday at 2 P. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 21 Grove st., Brooklyn, E. D.

KELLER.—At his country residence, Millburn, N. J., CHARLES M. KELLER, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, 28th st., near 3d avenue, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LASAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874, FANNIE W., wife of Sigismond Lasar, aged 44 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 63 Joralemon st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

MATTHEWS.—At Orange Valley, on the 13th inst., DE WITT C. MATTHEWS, son of Elima and the late John H. Matthews, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas G. Lindsley, Esq., on Hill-side av., Orange, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McELROY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, PATRICK McELROY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 East 39th st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

PETERSON.—Oct 12, ARCHIBALD A. PETERSON, in his 61st year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 357 West 32d st., on Thursday, Oct. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken East for interment.

PERKINS.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, JOHN PERKINS, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 63 West 56th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, HELEN, widow of Samuel S. Schuyler, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 4 P. M., at the residence of her son, G. L. Schuyler, No. 133 East 60th st. The remains will be taken to Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

12,000 COPIES ORDERED IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
A New Narrative Poem by Dr. HOLLAND,
THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE.
By J. G. HOLLAND,
Author of "Bitter Sweet," "Kathrina," "Arthur Bonnicastle," "Titcomb Letters," &c., &c.
1 vol. 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

From the New-York Daily Tribune.

The poem will tend to enhance the reputation of the author as a master of the springs of human feeling in their universal forms. * * * Dr. Holland will always find a congenial audience in the homes of culture and refinement. * * * The present poem, like his previous compositions, betrays a true and loving communion with nature; he writes from a strong inward impulse, unshackled by the influence of favorite models; his verse is inspired by the profound reverence for womanhood which is natural to the instincts of every manly character; while he embodies the highest sentiments of humanity in images of tenderness and pathos.

From the Troy Times.

The poetical merits of the work are, like all of Dr. Holland's, excellent. * * * Destined to be one of the most acceptable books of the season, and would be so were the author less distinguished and admired than he is.

From the Chicago Post and Mail.

"The Mistress of the Manse" is to us a gem of sweet, pure thought, wrapped in the gold foil of simple and delicate English. The public have not yet seen it, but they soon will see it, and read it with a rapture that stirs the finer chords of the human heart.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We can assure our readers that if they fail to read this poem they will deprive themselves of one of the most refined and enjoyable and satisfactory literary treats that has been offered to the public in a long time.

From the Cleveland Herald.

"The Mistress of the Manse" is, to our thinking, Dr. Holland's best work. The interest is well sustained throughout.

From the Springfield Republican.

Nothing more certain to find its audience, and to be warmly welcomed and appreciated by that audience, will issue from the American press this year.

From the Boston Journal.

The movement is slow and dreamy, and the thought is clear and pure, and imbued with the strong and healthful philosophy which has found so frequent expression in Dr. Holland's writings.

From the Utica Morning Herald.

Some of his lines are models of beautiful and apt expression. Some scenes are affectingly tender. Some sentiments are noble, and some qualities portrayed are honorable to possess. But the distinctive character of the book, as we perceive it, is the heart in it. It is a tribute of a true man to a true woman. The world has room for more of such. "The Mistress of the Manse" will exert an influence to awaken men and women to supply the lack. The author honors himself by his last poem.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid, upon receipt of the price, by the publishers.
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

TREES AND PLANTS.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

$80,000.—FURNITURE TO BE SOLD THIS Day at Auction.—Continuation of the clearing-out sale of furniture at WILLIAM H. LEE'S, Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFER, Clerk.

1872. VICTORY. 1874. A Grand Mass-meeting of the Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District will be held at East-side Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. All Republicans are invited to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. George W. Van Nort, Hon. H. J. Deitenhoffer, Col. L. B. Thorpe, Col. G. Anderson Shaffer, Hon. Lawson N. Fuller.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
GEORGE A. REILLY, BENJAMIN W. BEYER, } Secretaries.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the Club-house on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, to receive and act upon the report of the "Committee on Political Reform."
By order.
GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass-meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of Dix and Robinson. Hon. E. H. CONDON, CHANCEY D. MURRAY, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

DIX AND ROBINSON BANNER RAISING AT the rooms of the John C. Dawley Association, No. 204 East Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1874, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by prominent Republicans. Music by the Glee Club.
Capt. JOSEPH HADFIELD, President.
GEO. LAW, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at Neuman Hall, No. 475 9th avenue. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. All invited. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
THOMAS STEWARD, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERESTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—A REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE COMPANY—A GOOD EXHIBIT.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, there being no opposition ticket: William Orton, James H. Banker, Alonzo B. Cornell, Harrison Durkee, Norvin Green, Joseph Harker, Edwin D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, W. K. Thorn, C. Vanderbilt, Frank Work, Chester W. Chapin, Wilson G. Hunt, David Jones, C. Livingston, James Milliken, Levi P. Morton, George H. Mumford, O. H. Palmer, George M. Pullman, E. S. Sandford, John Steward, Moses Taylor, Daniel Torrance, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. R. Vermilye, E. B. Wesley, Stillman Witt, E. D. Worcester.

President Orton presented the annual report, which is as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

In pursuance of a requirement of the by-laws of the company, and of instructions of the Executive Committee, I submit the following report of the operations of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874:

The capital stock of the company is $41,073,410, of which the company owns, and now has in its treasury, $7,287,735, leaving the capital outstanding $33,785,675.

The bonded debt is $5,946,910. Of this sum $4,448,900 is in seven per cent. currency bonds, which will mature Nov. 1, 1875, and $1,498,000 in seven per cent. gold bonds, due in 1902. The bonded debt was reduced during the year by the redemption of bonds of the American Telegraph Company, which matured Oct. 1, 1873, amounting to $89,500, and by the purchase for the sinking fund of $2,000 of the bonds of 1902.

The company has no floating debt.

The receipts for the year from all sources were $9,262,653 98, and the expenses $6,755,733 83. The difference, $2,506,920 15, is the net profit.

There have been added to the property of the company during the year, by construction, purchase, and lease, 5,628 miles of poles, and 21,264 miles of wire, being equal to about eight per cent. of line and twelve per cent. of wire; and 448 more offices were in operation at the close of the year than at the beginning. The company operated at the close of the year, 71,585 miles of line, 175,135 miles of wire, and 6,188 offices.

The $2,506,920 15 profits of the year have been applied as follows:

Interest on bonds	$315,138 83
Construction of new lines and erection of additional wires	511,849 52
Purchase of the stock of sundry telegraph companies in the Western Union system on which rent is paid annually	96,282 00
Patents	3,000 00
American Telegraph Company's bonds redeemed Oct. 1, 1873	89,500 00
Sinking fund for redemption of building bonds of 1902	30,000 00
Real estate (of which $281,234 81 was expended on the building, Broadway and Dey street, in excess of the loan of $1,500,000)	291,602 33
Dividend of two per cent. payable July 15, 1874	675,574 00
Total	$2,012,946 68
The balance	$493,973 47

has been carried to the credit of income account, and is included in the following exhibit of the application of the company's

PROFITS FOR EIGHT YEARS:

The surplus of income account, July 1, 1866, was	$275,357 24
The net profits for eight years, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1874, were	22,839,538 96
Making an aggregate, June 30, 1874, of	$23,104,896 20
Of this sum there has been	
Distributed in dividends to stockholders (including dividend payable July 15)	$5,532,813 34
Disbursed for interest on the company's bonds	2,531,333 81
Total	$8,064,147 15
The balance	$15,040,749 05
is represented as follows:	
Construction of new lines, erection of additional wires, purchase of patents, &c	$4,991,453 15
Purchase of telegraph lines and of the stock of companies controlled by the Western Union Company, on which interest or dividends are paid as rental	1,301,985 45
Western Union stock (72,877 shares)	4,054,483 07
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's stock (47,710 shares)	1,173,[illegible]
International Ocean Telegraph Company's stock (10,384 shares)	961,556 42
Anglo-American Telegraph Company's stock (£1,808)	10,000 00
Central District and Printing Telegraph Companies' stock, (Pittsburg,) 200 shares	10,000 00
Western Electric Manufacturing Company's stock (500 shares)	39,000 00
Western Union bonds—redeemed and canceled	1,072,345 00
Sinking Fund—Broadway and Dey street mortgage bonds (amount not yet used for redemption of bonds)	57,800 00
Real estate (other than Broadway and Dey street property)	328,830 66
Broadway and Dey street property (in excess of the loan of $1,500,000)	281,234 81
Total	$14,282,197 56
Leaving a surplus of	$758,551 49
Represented as follows:	
Material and supplies on hand	$440,051 49
Due from United States	70,000 00
Due from agents	75,000 00
Cash on hand and loaned on call, in excess of amount required for dividend July 15, and for current liabilities	173,500 00
Total	$758,551 49

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

In my last annual report it was stated that we had acquired a majority of the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and that negotiations were then pending for a lease of its lines to the Western Union Company. The negotiations were concluded in December last, and on the 1st of January the lines and property of that company were turned over to us on a lease for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental equal to four per cent. on the capital stock of $2,000,000, the rent to be applied first to the payment of the debts of the Pacific and Atlantic Company, and thereafter to be distributed *pro rata* among the shareholders. Of the capital of $2,000,000 the Western Union Company owns $1,415,950. The entire rental for the year 1874 will be required to pay the debts of the Pacific and Atlantic Company. It is probable, however, that thereafter the rental can be distributed among the stockholders.

THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The operations of this company during the past year have been very satisfactory, and give promise of still better results in future. As I write, however, communication by cable between Punta Rassa and Key West is interrupted, but the necessary steps have already been taken to repair the cable, and it is expected this will be accomplished in a short time. The new cable between Key West and Havana, successfully laid the year before, has been paid for, and the entire floating debt of the company discharged out of last year's earnings. There are now two good cables between those points. Unless it shall be found necessary, in order to insure permanent communication between the United States and the West Indies and South America, to lay an additional cable between Punta Rassa and Key West, it is probable that payment of dividends to the stockholders of the International Ocean Telegraph Company will be resumed within a year. This property is destined to increase largely in value in the near future.

The receipts of the I. O. T. Company, for the year ended June 30, 1874, were	$308,870 99
Expenses	71,561 13
Balance, net profit	$237,309 86
Add proceeds of $80,000 bonds issued	72,000 00
Total	$309,309 86

This has been appropriated as follows:

Paid India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, balance due for new cables	$94,640 87	
For expenditure on steamship Professor Morse	71,533 26	
For loans repaid	49,500 00	
For bonds redeemed	25,800 00	
For reconstruction of cables	22,770 13	
For interest on debt	20,418 40	
For construction	2,836 64	287,499 30
Balance merged in general assets		$21,810 56

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Of the $2,500,000 capital of this company, the Western Union Company owns $1,192,750. Its gross receipts for the fiscal year ended Sept. 18, 1874, were $581,000, and the operating expenses $419,000, leaving $162,000 as the net profit, all of which was expended in the extension of its lines and the provision of new apparatus, of which a large quantity was required in view of the extremely low rate fixed for the rental of stock-reporting instruments to meet the competition of the Manhattan Quotation Company. The Gold and Stock Company has expended out of its net earnings during the last four years over $700,000 for new lines, machinery, and apparatus.

MONEY TRANSFER SERVICE.

The operations of the Department of Telegraphic Money Orders, which has been established less than three years, are highly satisfactory. During the last year it transferred—that is, received at one office and paid out at another—about $2,000,000, for which service the company received a revenue of $80,329 86. Of this sum about $20,000 was for premiums, and the balance for tolls on the messages required in making the transfers. The revenue from this source during the preceding year was about $57,000, and the increase during the past year has been about forty per cent. The increase in the number of transfers, however, was about sixty per cent., attended by a reduction of the average amount transferred in each case from $81 31 the preceding year to $61 83 during the past year. This reduction and increase indicates the growing popularity of the service. The receipt in small sums, at a large number of offices, of an aggregate of $2,000,000, and the payment of this amount at other offices, involving the handling of $4,000,000, has been attended by an aggregate loss to the company during the year, from errors and defalcations, of only $110. During the same time a larger sum has accumulated in the treasury of the company from cases where it was impossible to find either the transferee or the person making the deposit for transfer. This branch of the service is under the immediate charge of Vice-President Mumford, who prepared the rules and regulations for the conduct of the business. In view of the success which has attended their operation, this special acknowledgment seems to be due to him.

THE NEW BUILDING.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1874, the account with the new building presented the following exhibit:

Paid on account of real estate	$865,000 00
Paid to architects and contractors	683,511 25
Paid engraving, printing, commission on sale, and other expenses of negotiating the bonds	17,190 81
Taxes	21,369 56
Interest on bonds	204,163 19
Total	$1,781,234 81

Of this sum $1,500,000 is represented by the bonds of the company due in 1902, and the balance, $281,234 81, has been paid out of current earnings. To the later may now be added the further sum of $153,080 98, paid during the quarter ended Sept. 30, making a total of $434,315 79, for which the Building Account is indebted to Income Account.

The work on the building was greatly delayed during last Fall and Winter by the failure of the contractors to supply the granite at the rate agreed upon, and later, by delay in the delivery of other materials. The work is now progressing rapidly, and it is expected the portion to be occupied by the company will be ready by Christmas.

GENERAL REVIEW.

A comparison of the results of the company's operations during the last fiscal year and the one preceding shows a reduction of $70,364 53 in gross receipts, and of $251,042 54 in the net profits.

This diminution of receipts and profits resulted from two causes: first, the reduction of rates, which took effect on July 1, 1873, pursuant to plans formed and instructions issued six months before, and, second, to the financial panic of September, 1873, and the general stagnation in every department of business which immediately followed, and from which there has been but a partial recovery.

Commencing with July, 1873, the profits, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, were less each month up to and including February, 1874, at which time the aggregate falling off for the eight months of the fiscal year was $589,564 09.

For March the profits were in excess of March, 1873, and at the end of June the increase over the corresponding four months of last year amounted to $338,521 55, leaving a deficiency of $251,042 54, as stated above.

Although this report is for the year ended June 30 last, it seems proper to add, in this connection, that the profits for the first quarter of the current year, which ended Sept. 30, show an increase over the corresponding months of last year of more than $300,000.

The fiscal year is from July to June, both inclusive. A comparison of the business of the calendar years 1873 and 1874 shows that the profits of the nine months of 1874 ended Sept. 30 are in excess of the twelve months of 1873, the excess during the seven months ended Sept. 30 being $649,434 73 over the corresponding seven months of 1873, an average increase of over $100,000 a month.

The number of messages transmitted during the last year was 16,329,256, being an increase of 1,872,424 (about thirteen per cent.) over the preceding year. Deducting from the gross receipts moneys received from other sources than for the transmission of messages, and dividing the remainder by the number of messages, it appears that the average receipt for each message was about fifty-five cents. As the charge per message is for a minimum of ten words, the average message must contain more than ten words; so that the average receipt per message is necessarily greater than the tariff fixed for a ten-word message. A uniform tariff of fifty cents per message of ten words between all stations on the company's lines, without regard to distance, applied to the messages transmitted during the last year, would have yielded a revenue somewhat in excess of the actual receipts.

The tariff of rates now charged on the lines of the Western Union Company are but little above the average European rates. Considering the vast difference in the density of population, and the greater distances over which messages are sent in this country, and the cost of maintaining a greater length of line through sparsely settled sections, to reach the same number of people, and the higher cost of labor and of all material employed in telegraphic operations, the service in this country is relatively much cheaper than the average in Europe.

DUPLEX AND QUADRUPLEX TELEGRAPHY.

The duplex apparatus of Mr. J. B. Stearns, by means of which two messages are transmitted in opposite directions upon one wire at the same time, has fully sustained the opinion of its utility and value which I expressed in my last annual report. It has been put in operation during the past year upon a number of additional circuits, and is now working successfully between all the principal cities. Its latest application was upon the lines to the Pacific coast, and it is now in use between Port Hastings, on the Island of Cape Breton, where our lines connect with the cable wires, and San Francisco, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles.

But the past year has produced an invention more wonderful than the Duplex. Mr. Thomas A. Edison and Mr. George B. Prescott, the electrician of the company, have discovered processes and invented apparatus by means of which two messages can be sent in the same direction, and two other messages in the opposite direction, simultaneously upon one and the same wire. This invention, which they have christened the Quadruplex, has been in successful operation between our New-York and Boston offices for the last two weeks, and is satisfactorily performing an amount of work upon one wire, quite equal to the capacity of four wires worked with the ordinary Morse apparatus.

The inventors claim that the Quadruplex may be used either as one wire, as two wires, three wires, or four wires, as the pressure of business may require; that when it is worked as two wires, intermediate stations may be inserted, and may send and receive as with two separate wires in the ordinary way.

I have given much personal attention to the development of this invention in the belief that if it could be utilized to the extent claimed by its inventors, it would solve satisfactorily the most difficult problem which has ever been presented to the managers of telegraph companies, and that is: How to provide for the rapidly increasing volume of business without an annual expenditure for the erection of additional lines and wires that would prevent the payment of reasonable dividends to stockholders. So much has been accomplished already, and in so short a time, that it seems more likely that these predictions will be fully realized, than that the fulfillment will fall materially below the promise.

In my last annual report I made the following statement concerning the Duplex apparatus:

"We are now operating more than 150,000 miles of wire, and during the past two years have been extending at the rate of nearly 20,000 miles of wire per annum. The Duplex apparatus is capable of doubling the capacity of these wires at a comparatively small cost. The value of this increase of facilities can be approximately ascertained by estimating the saving in the investment for wire, and the annual saving in repairs and maintenance of additional wires. But the great value of the Duplex does not consist in the saving in the investment in wires, and the cost of repairs and maintenance, but in its ability to double the capacity of a wire when we have but one, and when no amount of money previously invested in wires, or even possible to be expended in repairs, can provide another."

These remarks will apply with even greater force to the Quadruplex, if it shall prove capable of working through the same distances, and under like conditions as the Duplex. It is not easy to estimate the value of an invention which enables any and every wire between all the principal cities in the country, and between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to be made equal to two, in a minute, by merely turning a button; but it is very evident that the ability to practically convert one wire either into two, three, or four, as the convenience or necessities of the business may require, is still more valuable.

The Quadruplex, like the Duplex, is partially substituted for, and worked in connection with the Morse apparatus. No change in the ordinary operating force, nor any previous preparation of messages is required, as with the Automatic system, so that a continuance of the same simplicity and economy of manipulation and promptness of service which have characterized the Western Union Company's system of telegraphy is assured. All the essential patents for the Duplex are owned by this company. Negotiations for the purchase of the patents of the Quadruplex are pending, but the terms will not be settled until after the character and extent of its capacity for work have been more fully ascertained.

"FAST" TELEGRAPHY.

This is the favorite designation given by its friends to what is better known as the Automatic system. Why it should be called "fast"—in view of the fact that, before a message can be sent at all, more time must be spent in getting it ready for the transmission to begin than is required to send and deliver it in the ordinary way—I have never been able to comprehend.

In this review of telegraphic operations during the last year, it is only necessary to say concerning "fast" telegraphy that the progress of its development has been exceedingly slow. The latest attempt to utilize it in this country was made in 1869, on a line of one wire between New-York and Washington, and now, at the end of five years, it stands about where it began.

Although the evidence which I have accumulated is not sufficient to convince me that Automatic Telegraphy possesses any value to the Western Union Company, in view of its control of the Duplex, and of the probable utilization of the Quadruplex, yet I have not failed to give careful attention to the subject, and whenever it shall be demonstrated that any system of Automatic Telegraphy can be advantageously used on our lines, it will be promptly introduced. The claim that anything essential to the successful operation of Automatic Telegraphy—whether by the chemical paper plan of Bain, or the later one of Wheatstone—is covered by controlling patents, is without foundation.

RESUMPTION OF DIVIDENDS.

My last annual report concluded as follows:

"With the increase of capacity of wires already provided and now in progress, the capacity of which the Duplex apparatus will be able to double at small cost, it is believed that the constantly increasing volume of business, the growth of which will be stimulated by the present low and uniform rates, can be successfully handled with a less annual investment in new construction than has heretofore been necessary; so that with competition checked, and in process of being extinguished, the percentage of expenses may be reduced, and the patience of the stockholders rewarded at an early day by the resumption of regular dividends."

This prediction has already been verified. At the semi-annual meeting of the Directors, held on the 3d day of June last, a dividend of two per cent., payable out of the net profits for the quarter ended June 30, was declared. The profits for that quarter were $762,029.44. On the 2d day of September another dividend, for the quarter ending September 30, was declared. The profits of the second quarter were $832,993.85. The excess of profits for the two quarters, over the amount required to pay the two dividends, is $243,875.

It is the intention of the Directors to continue the policy inaugurated at the June meeting, and to divide the net profit, quarterly hereafter, and to provide otherwise for the payment of such property as it may be deemed advisable to acquire.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM ORTON, President.

A MURDERER AGAIN IN COURT.

THE SLAYER OF KIERNAN SENT BACK TO STATE PRISON—BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.

John Purcell, the murderer of William Kiernan, was placed on trial for felonious assault, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Purcell, who is an ill-looking desperado, was convicted before Recorder Hackett in June, 1869, of murder in the first degree, having shot William Kiernan opposite No. 109 Sheriff street, in a street fight, on the 24th of May of that year. He was sentenced to be hanged, but obtained a new trial in the General Term in June, 1871. The then District Attorney appealed the case on the part of the people, but the decision of the General Term was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Purcell subsequently pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sent to State Prison for two years, which term expired in January last. The present charge against Purcell was that on the 20th of September he committed an atrocious assault on the person of Henrietta Maxwell, in the hallway of No. 107 Ridge street. The evidence showed that Purcell addressed an improper remark to the woman Maxwell, and, on her resenting the insult, assaulted her, pushed her against the wall, and stabbed her with some weapon, inflicting eight separate cuts on her hands and face. The defense did not deny that Purcell had assaulted the complainant, but contended that the wound had been inflicted by a glass pitcher which the woman had in her hand. Col. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for Purcell, contended that the accused should only be convicted of assault and battery. District Attorney Rollins, in replying for the prosecution, referred to the atrocity of Purcell's offense, and urged the jury to convict him of the crime charged in the indictment. Recorder Hackett then charged the jury, who after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that he had never seen a case in which the prisoner more fully deserved death for an offense than that of Purcell for the murder of Kiernan. The Court of Appeals had affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court, and, under the circumstances of the case, the prosecutors were compelled to accept a plea on which the murderer could only be sent to State Prison for two years. That escape from the gallows ought to have taught the prisoner a lesson he should never forget, instead of which he was again convicted of an atrocious and cowardly outrage on the person of a woman. The court then sentenced Purcell to the full penalty—five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

A TWO-CENT DISPUTE WHICH COST A LIFE—THE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS WHO COME FROM ITALY.

Joseph Vaccari, a brutal-looking Italian, indicted for murder in the first degree, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The circumstances of the case were as follows: The prisoner lived with the deceased, a rag-picker named Vincenzo Biancamano, and a number of other Italians, at No. 25 Mulberry street. On the 3d of July the prisoner asked deceased for four cents, which he said the latter owed him. Biancamano claimed that he only owed the prisoner two cents, and after a wordy dispute over the matter, the men closed and struck each other, there being no evidence, however, as to who had struck the first blow. After the quarrel deceased went into the yard to pick rags, and while so engaged was stabbed from behind with a dirk by Vaccari. Deceased was then removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died from the effects of his wound. When the case was called District Attorney Rollins, addressing the court, said that although the prisoner's offense was undoubtedly murder in the first degree, still he had no evidence to prove that the murder was premeditated and deliberate, without which the prisoner, under the existing law, could not be convicted of murder in the first degree. He, therefore, considered that he was conscientiously discharging his duty in accepting the plea of murder in the second degree, offered by prisoner's counsel. The formal plea was then entered, and Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life. Vaccari, who considered himself fortunate in escaping the gallows, informed Dr. Rosenthal, the court interpreter, in a conversation previous to sentence, that he had killed a man in Italy, for which crime he had only received the punishment of two years' incarceration. He also informed the Doctor that he should like to be sent to Italy to answer for the death of Biancamano, as he should there only receive a sentence of four years' imprisonment for the crime. The prisoner, who belonged to the worst and most superstitious class of Italian society, wore a brazen crucifix on his breast, to which he pointed triumphantly, and remarked that while he wore the sacred emblem he could not be sentenced to death.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John J. Millen, Frederick Schroeder, and Mary Leonard pleaded guilty to attempts at larceny from the person. Sentence on the woman was suspended, and the other prisoners were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. ....An incorrigible young thief, named Charles Lankan, against whom seven indictments had been found for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge....William Hamblin was convicted of burglary on the premises of Theodore Bodina, No. 130 East Thirteenth street, and was sent to State Prison for five years. ....Louisa Wilson pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch from John Muntz, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Dorsey, John McDonald, and Christian F. Jacobs pleaded guilty to attempt at grand larceny and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Griffin was sent to prison for a like term on a plea of attempted burglary....Anna Weber pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Henry Wenz, one of a gang of corner loafers who infest the east side, was convicted of stealing a watch-chain from the person of Leopold Berger, of No. 19 Union square, at Avenue A and Fifth street, on the 28th of September, and sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

STERN BROTHERS' OPENING.

If the Fall openings usually attract public attention in the first instance to the large Broadway marts, there is a class of the community which is far more interested in the wares displayed in some of less pretentious houses on the business avenues. Nor are these people at all outside of the domain of fashion. On the contrary, they are the obedient observers of all fashion's dictates. But while they are rigid conformers to all the fashionable proprieties of the season, they have quite a laudable inclining to purchase their wares at a moderate tariff. Those customers form a very large body, and their wants are amply provided by several houses. The establishment of Stern Brothers, at No. 307 Sixth avenue, is among the foremost of these. Its stock in some departments is not excelled in this City, and as it always adheres to a system of popular prices, its customers are exceedingly numerous. One of the partners of the firm has just returned from the European markets, and the stock on hand is now exceptionally large. In the matter of trimmings and flowers this house has a first-class reputation, which it endeavors studiously to maintain. Its passementerie ornaments are at present exceptionally elegant. The stock of laces exhibited is remarkably fine, and in velvets, hats, sashes, gloves, and underwear there is a very large selection. Their gloves are made by the firm, and are sold at very low prices, the maximum being $1 75, while they range between that and $1 10. Among the latest novelties imported from Europe are some very beautiful fans of entirely new pattern. Although the establishment has no formal opening this Fall, the attendance of customers to inspect its new stock is as large as if such a ceremony were in progress.

VACATION OF THE ORDER OF ARREST AGAINST ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

On the motion to vacate the order of arrest granted against Anthony Comstock at the suit of a Dr. Bryan, for false imprisonment, which motion was argued a few days since before Judge Donohue, the Judge yesterday rendered a decision as follows:

"It seems to me a fair result to reach on the facts presented by the proofs, that the so-called Clinton Institute is a myth, and that the persons whose names are used as doctors are also myths; none are produced, nor the whereabouts of either exposed. Under such circumstances the nature of the publications emanating from the supposititious parties named, it seems to me, furnished probable ground for the defendant and those acting with him, to make all reasonable attempts to break up the system those names covered, and by means of which names the business sought to be prevented could be carried on, and it seems to me nothing was done for which there was not probable cause. Motion granted."

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

John Rottman was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg on a charge of throwing lime in the eyes of George Mohl, nearly destroying his sight. Rottman was discharged, Mohl being unable to identify him as the man who committed the crime....John Sullivan, of No. 416 East Forty-sixth street, was committed for trial for attempting to stab Officer Lawrence Flynn, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was attempting to arrest him for intoxication and disorderly conduct....John Leonard, of No. 228 First avenue, was held in default of $1,000 bail for striking his wife Joanna on the head with a hatchet....Edward Mahon, of No. 413 East Nineteenth street, was committed for stabbing in the side John Scanlan, of No. 422 East Twentieth street, during a drunken brawl on Tuesday night.

THE CITY DEBT.

ITS GROWTH, CONDITION, AND PRESENT PROSPECTS.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONTROLLER GREEN—THE DEBT THAT CAN BE CREDITED TO HIS ADMINISTRATION—THE BONDED DEBT—THE BURDENS WE INHERIT FROM THE OLD TAMMANY RING.

The following important communication in regard to the growth, present condition, and future prospects of the Municipal debt of the City of New-York has been addressed by Controller Green to the gentlemen named below:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 13, 1874.

Messrs. William A. Booth, William H. Macy, John J. Cisco, James M. Brown and others:

GENTLEMEN: In the following communication, I shall briefly trace to their proper source the additions which, during the last three years, have been made to the municipal debt. I shall thereby be able to show how small a proportion of that debt can be justly credited to the period of my administration, and how much is due simply to the conversion of an unliquidated into a liquidated debt, of unpaid liabilities into stocks and bonds. After being urged for three successive sessions, the Consolidation act passed last Winter abolished, though somewhat imperfectly, the distinction which has hitherto existed between the City and the County. In this communication, therefore, I shall treat of the municipal debt simply as the debt of the City of New-York.

The period during which I propose to trace that debt extends from Sept. 16, 1871, when I took office, to Sept. 1, 1874. There is this degree of correspondence between the state of the finances at both dates, that they represent the period immediately before the opening of the tax books, and therefore the period at which the debt had attained its maximum for the year. Any comparison, therefore, made between the amount of the debt at these two dates does not discriminate unfairly against the administration which I found in power, nor in favor of my own. It would be repugnant to me to claim any special credit for achieving any better results than those of an era governed by an utter disregard of all sentiments of personal or official honor, but it is necessary to refer to the administrative methods of that era, because they projected themselves far beyond the date on which I assumed direction of the Finance Department, and because the momentum of the Legislative jobbery of that epoch is felt long after the men chiefly responsible for it have been swept from power.

FINANCIAL RETROSPECT.

It is impossible fully to understand the causes which have contributed to the growth of the funded debt during the last three years without referring to the financial policy which prevailed between January, 1869, and September, 1871. The Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Booth was Chairman, reported the increase of the public debt, as exhibited by bonds for this period, as follows:

The debt, as shown by bonds and stocks Jan. 1, 1869, less sinking fund, was	$36,293,929 59
The debt on Jan. 1, 1870, less sinking fund was	48,033,741 59
Showing increase for the year 1869 of	$11,739,812 00
The debt on Jan. 1, 1871, was	73,373,552 02
Showing an increase for the year 1870 of	$25,339,810 43
The debt on Sept. 14, 1871, was	97,287,525 03
Showing an increase in eight and a half months of 1871 of	$23,913,973 01
And an increase in two years eight and a half months of	60,993,595 44

THE UNLIQUIDATED DEBT.

In submitting this statement the Investigating Committee called attention in the following language to the vast amount of unliquidated claims then existing, whose existence has been studiously ignored by those seeking to misrepresent the true causes of the increase of the debt:

"No one can tell the amount of claims in the Board of Public Works and in other departments, or the sum of those in the Controller's office. Some of them are just, others calling for the most rigid scrutiny. If the latter are presented they should be fought out in the courts."

That the committee considered these claims under their proper aspect, viz., as an element in the liabilities of the City may be inferred from their expressed apprehension that the gradual liquidation of legal claims then outstanding would swell the amount of the bonded debt to $120,000,000 within the then ensuing year (1872.) The holders of real and pretended claims against the City for work done or supplies furnished in 1871 and previous years have multiplied with a rapidity of which the committee could have formed no conception, and yet the strict and thorough system of audit to which these old claims have been subjected has kept them so far much within the limit of $23,000,000 allowed by the committee. A very large number of them are still outstanding and unliquidated, and are being continually pressed in the courts and elsewhere in the interest of those who have already despoiled the Treasury. They are, and have been, presented under all shapes and forms, for all conceivable objects and purposes, and for every variety of amount between the most trifling sum and a million of dollars. Only a small proportion of this monstrous legacy of corruption and misgovernment was free from evidence of the most ingeniously and diabolically contrived frauds. For three years the million headed hydra has been struggling to force the doors of the Treasury. It has bought, bribed, and brought to its aid by the offer of a division of profits in case of success, the fraud, the craft, and the greed of the most unscrupulous lawyers, legislators, and plotters in the community. It has tainted the press, dictated political nominations, retained certain serviceable officials in office, and obstructed the development of reformed methods of government.

CONVERSION OF CLAIMS INTO BONDS.

For three years it has been my duty to oppose it in all its shapes and all its manifold turnings. Of this struggle I may speak more fully in another letter, but I despair of being able to convey anything but an inadequate idea of its intensity or how its maintenance against many discouraging obstacles has tried every muscle and strained every fibre of my nature.

My present purpose will be sufficiently served by showing the relation between the floating unliquidated indebtedness which existed when I took office and the growth of the bonded debt since that date. In treating of the liabilities of the city it has been the habit to overlook that very important division of them, which did not appear under the form of bonds. I do not find in any report, or statement of municipal finances for a quarter of a century past, any reliable data in refence to what may be called the floating unliquidated debt of the City, in fact there is scarcely an allusion to it. For reasons already indicated it is impossible even now to state with any degree of correctness the amount of unpaid liabilities by which the City was wholly or partly bound at the date of my accession to office. In some departments no record whatever was kept of these obligations, and the only evidence of them is carried about in various forms of certified accounts in the pockets of claimants, ready to be produced when things are "fixed" for their successful delivery. That portion of them which has become part of the bonded debt is, however, susceptible of accurate enumeration, and below will be found the amount so converted up to Sept. 1, 1874.

CLASSIFICATION OF UNLIQUIDATED DEBT.

I divide the unliquidated debt existing as a charge against the City on Sept. 16, 1871, and since converted into a bonded debt under five heads:

First—The departmental arrears existing at that date, chiefly due to the fact that while taxation had in 1871 been fixed at the rate of two per cent., expenditures had been contracted at a rate which three and a half per cent. of the assessed valuation of the City could hardly have met. These consisted of pay-rolls long overdue, of overdrafts upon departmental, bank, and trust accounts, of bills for work or supplies left to accumulate during 1871 and previous years, reinforced, as experience has shown, by an enormous mass of fictitious claims created through the deliberate connivance of heads of departments with thievish tradesmen or subordinates. On account of these outstanding arrears the City has paid during the last three years the sum of $7,976,246 22, and the funded debt has been increased by that amount without any addition being made to what was in 1871 the actual debt of the City.

Second—It will be remembered that on my accession to office, the cash balance in the Treasury was barely sufficient to provide for the interest on the City and County bonds which were then nearly due. The taxes had not begun to come in. The Board of Supervisors had, in fact, not authorized the tax levy. Many hundreds of City employes of all grades were reduced to great straits for want of their pay, which in most cases, was long overdue. To prevent a dead-lock in the entire administration of executive machinery of the City, large sums of money had to be borrowed from banks and capitalists on such slender security as the City could then offer. By means of such timely assistance the City was tided over a very much more perilous crisis than the community is aware of, and, as affairs gradually resumed their accustomed course, these temporary loans were finally adjusted. One of the methods employed for that purpose was the issue of part of the undelivered six per cent. gold bonds, payable in 1901. In this way the funded debt was increased to the amount of $1,763,450, though as regards the gross debt the process was merely conversion, and not in any sense addition.

Third—Subsequent investigation has shown that in September, 1871, the City of New-York had, in common with the rest of the State, incurred a liability for certain large deficiencies in the State sinking fund which had been growing during one or two previous years. The quota of such deficiency chargeable upon this City has necessitated an addition to its bonded debt of $3,899,494 86. The creation of that deficiency was due to the same kind of methods under which the City had been so shamefully plundered and was partly the work of the same men. The equitable liability for its repayment existed as unmistakably in September, 1871, as at the date when the bonds were issued to effect its liquidation. It is, therefore, an abuse of language to call the bonds thus created a new addition to the City debt.

Fourth—On or before Sept. 16, 1871, a number of heavy awards had been made in cases of land acquired for such purposes as the Broadway widening, Riverside Park opening, &c., and judgments of decrees were maturing or then pending in the courts for the payment of these sums. In amount, in methods of confirmation, and in the completed character under which they were transmitted to the new régime, these awards belong emphatically to the period of Ring rule, and must rank as part of the unliquidated debt existing when I took office. The increase of the bonded debt from this source, to the amount of $3,791,400, is therefore a mere conversion of existing liabilities, not the creation of new ones.

Fifth—The Joint Investigating Committee found in September, 1871, the sum of $164,301, standing to the debt of the vacated assessments account and they drew attention to the fact that "other considerable sums of like character will yet have to be charged off to it, the whole of which must be made good by taxation." They added, "every assessment vacated by decision of the courts of course diminishes by just so much the means relied upon to redeem the assessment bonds and street improvement bonds issued to provide means for defraying the expenses of executing such works." Since that date assessments belonging to 1871 and previous years have been vacated by order of the courts to the amount of $2,455,000. To meet the deficiency thus created it has been found necessary to issue long bonds to that amount. The deficiency must, however, be charged against the régime under which the accidental or designed irregularities occurred which rendered these assessments null and void from the moment they were laid. Though the legal validity of a debt may not be established till two years after it occurred, still the existence of the debt is not held to commence with the date of the judgment. The amount debited to the vacated assessment account by reason of irregularities declared to have existed previous to September, 1871, was a claim against the City at that date, and must accordingly be reckoned as part of the then existing debt.

FLOATING DEBT STILL UNLIQUIDATED.

The twenty millions thus accounted for certainly do not represent the entire amount of the floating unliquidated claims existing when I took office. Their entire amount will only be ascertained after protracted litigation, and after the success or failure of the City has been demonstrated to defend itself against cunningly devised claims of vast amount and almost entirely fraudulent character.

The unliquidated debt at present existing belongs almost wholly to the period prior to September, 1871. I have bent all my efforts to correct this enormous evil of the creation of a floating debt, and have endeavored to establish a system that would insure the raising within the year of all the expenses of the year. That system, so far as the Finance Department can establish it, has now become the settled habit of the Government, and no new floating indebtedness of any considerable amount has been created since I came into office. What has been accomplished in this direction has been in spite of the precedents of a long period of misgovernment, which die hard and slowly; in spite of legislators, local and State, at each successive session, contriving schemes, at the expense of the City, to reward personal favorites or political allies; in spite of the most latitudinarian constructions of law, and in spite of the loose ideas and methods of administration prevailing in some departments. The task has been by no means an easy one, and it has invoked the persistent and virulent animosity of those in and out of office, who were not in sympathy with the motives which guided it.

RECAPITULATION.

The following statement, recapitulating the items of floating debt, already described, shows the actual amount of debt Sept. 16, 1871, and its movements since that date:

Funded debt Sept. 16, 1871, less sinking fund		$97,287,525 03
To this amount should be added the following liabilities, existing on that date, since liquidated and paid, viz.:		
Overdrafts and claims	$7,976,246 22	
Claims met by the issue of the consolidated stock of 1901	1,763,450 00	
Quota charged upon New-York City of State Sinking Fund deficiency	3,899,494 86	
Awards in cases of land acquired for City purposes	3,791,400 00	
Assessments since vacated	2,455,000 00	$19,885,591 08
Actual debt, less Sinking Fund, Sept. 16, 1871, exclusive of liabilities existing at that date, and yet (Sept 1, 1874) to be liquidated		$117,173,116 11
If to this amount be added the following bonds issued since Sept. 16, 1871, viz:		
For permanent improvements, acquisitions of land, &c	$13,741,533 09	
For local improvements, over and above the amount outstanding Sept. 16, 1871	9,510,800 76	23,252,333 85
We should have, Sept. 1, 1874, an Apparent total debt, less Sinking Fund, amounting to		$140,425,449 96
But the Actual debt, as shown by stocks and bonds, less Sinking Fund, is but		126,505,189 34
Showing a Payment of debt in three years (from Sept. 16, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1874,) from revenues and taxation, amounting to		$13,920,260 62
To be accounted for as follows:		
Excess of revenue bonds of 1871 over 1874, paid from taxation	$3,418,500 00	
Other bonds paid out of taxation	2,205,253 00	
Total	$5,623,753 00	
"Real Estate" bonds, paid from Sinking fund, as provided by law	1,133,437 50	
Net increase in the Sinking Fund	7,163,070 12	
Total payment of debt	$13,920,260 62	

DEBT REDUCTION.

The above statement shows the fallacy of the allegation that payment of the City bonds is "bridged over" as they fall due, and made wholly a burden upon posterity. So far from this being the case, it appears that not less than $5,500,000 have been raised from taxation and applied to the payment of bonds during the last three years.

The increase in the Sinking Fund of $7,000,000 has not been, to any considerable extent, (only about $12,000,) from the sale of City property, but is largely due to the vigorous husbanding and collecting of its rents, fees, and other resources. Still further increase of the fund is practicable with the modification of existing legislation.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

The importance of the above statement warrants its presentation in another and more compressed shape, viz.:

The Investigating Committee stated the debt, as represented by stocks and bonds, existing Sept. 16, 1871, less sinking fund, to be	$97,287,525 03
At the same time being aware that there was a large floating, unliquidated debt, though they had no means of ascertaining or stating it.	
It has been subsequently ascertained that the committee believed the floating debt existing at that time was enormous. In one form or another, there has been paid of it since Sept. 16, 1871	19,885,591 08
Making, as now appears, a debt existing at that time of	117,173,116 11
The total debt Sept. 1, 1874, as shown by stocks and bonds, less sinking fund, is	126,505,189 34
Showing that the debt, in stocks and bonds, has increased in three years	$9,332,073 23
While the floating debt has not increased at all.	
But during the same time we have issued bonds for local and permanent improvements, amounting to	23,252,333 85
Being an apparent increase of the debt by that amount.	
Deducting the real from the apparent increase, we have a payment of debt, as already noted, amounting to	$13,920,260 62

While we have expended and advanced twenty-three millions on improvements since Sept. 16, 1871, yet by the gathered increase of revenues and payment of bonds out of taxation, the funded debt has grown only nine millions of dollars.

Of the twenty-three millions, moreover, issued for improvements, nine and a half millions are advances for local improvements over the amount so advanced in 1871. If we set this amount, which is reimbursable from assessments, over against the nine millions increase of bonded debt, it will be clear that the permanent obligations of the City have not increased one dollar since I took office. On the contrary, they have diminished and will continue to diminish according to the vigilance exercised in all departments in defeating unjust claims and in keeping within the rule of "paying as we go."

LAWS TO BE REPEALED.

No more bonds should be authorized or issued, even for permanent improvements, except of the most necessary character, and such as will return a direct revenue to the City. Expenditures for repairs and current purposes should be paid from the taxes of the current year. The laws now on the statute-books that provide for this class of expenses from the issue of bonds should be modified or repealed. Of this class are chapter 574, Laws of 1871, which authorizes payment of current expenses and expenses of repairs of docks out of the proceeds of bonds; chapter 220 Laws of 1871, which authorizes the payment of repairs on sewers out of bonds; and chapter 56, Laws of 1871, amended by chapter 323, Laws of 1871, authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 annually on Croton water supplies.

Those laws that authorize the issue of bonds absolutely without limit should be repealed. Of this class are chapter 230 Laws of 1870, authorizing alterations of the Croton Aqueduct; section 5, chapter 213 Laws of 1871, providing for expenses which may attend the introduction of water metres, and chapter 920 laws of 1869, whereby enormous expenditures in the matter of opening streets, parks, &c., may be thrown upon the City at large.

The law authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 annually to the Dock Department, chapter 574 Laws of 1871, should be so modified that not over $1,000,000 can be expended annually.

SUMMARY.

The subjoined table summarizes the movements of the bonded debt during the period of which I have been treating:

	Sept. 16, 1871.	Sept. 1, 1874.
Funded debt, payable from taxation and sinking fund	$82,119,158 51	$116,130,819 88
Temporary debt, assessment bonds	11,824,500 00	21,795,073 06
Revenue bonds	22,766,200 00	15,164,700 00
Total bonded debt	$116,709,858 51	$153,090,592 94
Less sinking fund	19,422,333 48	26,585,403 60
Net bonded debt	$97,287,525 03	$126,505,189 34

Of the amount of debt Sept. 1, 1874, $15,000,000, or about one-eighth, is in the shape of revenue bonds, which, within three months, will be entirely paid from incoming taxes.

TEMPORARY DEBT.

The table further shows that about one-sixth of the City's debt is in assessment bonds for the greater part of which, when all the assessments are confirmed, the City will hold liens upon the real estate benefited by the improvements.

I am not called upon to commend or disapprove of this mode of paying for local improvements. It has been sanctioned by long usage and by many chapters of mandatory legislation, and I have no alternative but to obey the law. The time adopted for collecting the taxes leaves me in like manner no choice in regard to the issue of revenue bonds; and the Legislature must be held responsible for the issue of bonds to pay for permanent additions to the property of the City.

By the laws and practice of half a century, the City lives by borrowing. It borrows for the first eight months of the year to pay current expenses till the taxes are collected. It borrows for local improvements to pay the loans for that purpose, before the assessments are paid, and it borrows to make up any deficiency between the realized amount of those assessments and the cost of the work for whose payment its credit has been pledged. It borrows finally to pay the expenses of fresh acquisitions of City property. Whatever be the fruits of this system, it must continue until the system itself is modified.

A NEEDFUL REMINDER.

While this and kindred subjects affecting the credit and welfare of the City are ripe for discussion and legislative treatment, it should not be forgotten that the burdens which we inherit from the past have been, to a greater extent, due to official criminality than to any other cause. The City debt was increased by $61,000,000, or, by adding the floating debt, since liquidated, by $81,000,000 in two years, eight and a half months—from Jan. 1, 1869, to Sept. 16, 1871. More than twenty-five millions of this sum were taken from the Treasury without equivalent, and although the evidence has been tracked out with infinite labor, in spite of obstacles and opposition; though that evidence is as irresistible as mathematical demonstration, yet not one of the sharers in this unparalleled plunder has been compelled to make restitution to the extent of one dollar.

Very respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN.

BAPTIST BIBLE UNION.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Bible Union of the Baptist Church was held yesterday and last evening, in the Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. Rev. Dr. Armitage, President of the Union, occupied the chair, and opening prayer was offered by D. B. Jutten. After the appointment of Committees on Arrangements and Nominations, a motion by the Secretary, Dr. Wyckoff, for the appointment of the following committees, was carried:

On the Union of the Societies—Revs. W. H. Pendleton, J. J. Brouner, D. Henry Miller, J. Eddy, D. D., J. D. Fulton, D. D.

On the Book of Isaiah—Revs. G. Anderson, D. D., D. B. Jutten, P. L. Davies, J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., and D. Reace, D. D.

On International Series of Lessons—Revs. W. V. Garner, D. D., H. Hutchins, D. D., J. W. Sarles, D. D., T. A. T. Hanna, and A. D. Gillette, D. D.

On Sunday-school Books—Rev. J. F. Brown, D. D., James Randall, J. F. Corney, J. N. Hill, and D. Parmlee.

On Summary of Bible Union Operations.—Revs. J. B. Thomas, D. D., C. C. Norton, Henry S. Day, H. S. Smith, and Frederick Craig.

On Spanish Lessons.—Revs. W. M. Jones, D. D., A. F. Mason, J. C. Buchanan, and E. C. Hughes.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then heard, and the following officers elected for 1874 and 1875: President, Rev. Thomas Armitage; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Wyckoff; Recording Secretary, W. H. Pendleton; Treasurer, Henry J. Wright. Thirty Vice Presidents were also elected for the same term.

The President next delivered his annual address, in which he discussed the desirability and possibility of uniting the entire body of American Baptists in one Bible organization, so that their concerted action might be the means of promoting the moral and financial welfare of the Union.

On motion of Dr. Wyckoff, it was resolved that the officers and managers now in office should resign in case the union of the American and Foreign Societies should be effected by next May.

The annual report of the Union was then read and referred to a successful distribution of versions of the Scriptures in foreign languages. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to be $64,217 38, and the expenditures $69,509 20. The gross receipts of the Union, from its origin to the close of the fiscal year, amounted to $872,938 50, and the expenditures to $880,220 46, leaving it indebted at present for the sum of $5,291 94. Of the gross expenditure, the sum of $129,812 54 was exclusively expended in the revision of the Scriptures in English, and $292,293 72 on their publication and distribution. The gratuitous distribution of its publications during the past year amounted to 55,683 copies in all languages. When the unity of this body and the American and Foreign Bible Society shall have been effected, it is proposed by the consolidated organizations to circulate the most faithful versions of the Scriptures in foreign languages, and especially among the heathen.

After short addresses by Brothers Fulton and Goodwin upon the encouraging results shown in the report, it was unanimously adopted.

At the afternoon session the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Jutten upon the necessity of issuing terse and perfect translations of the Scriptures. At the conclusion of the address, the report of the Committee on the proposed union of the societies was submitted. The committee earnestly seconded the desire of the body to effect a consolidation to be governed by a common constitution, and recommended that a committee of five be appointed, who, in the event of the union, should be authorized in connection with the officers of the American and Foreign Society, to make arrangements for the holding of public services throughout this City and country and the British Provinces. After a discussion on the subject, the report of the committee, slightly amended, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned until this evening.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY CENSURED.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Brennan, of No. 254 Tenth avenue, and Patrick Gilligan, of No. 514 West Twenty-fifth street, who were killed on last Thursday by the fire at the premises of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, No. 516 West Twenty-fifth street. The jury rendered a verdict severely censuring the company for not taking proper precautions against fire by having a boy instead of a man in charge of the cutting and rolling machines, and also for using iron rollers and knives where wooden ones would answer the same purpose, and would prevent any grit striking fire by friction.

ENJOINING HORSE DOCTORS.

Judge Barrett, sitting in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday granted, on the application of Edward Van Ranst, as plaintiff, a temporary injunction restraining the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons from proceeding in the election of a Trustee to fill the vacancy illegally claimed to be created by resolution of the Board of Trustees, of defendant declaring vacant the place of plaintiff as a Trustee of the defendant, and from doing any other act or acts in the premises to the injury of the plaintiff.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 14—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108½. Erie Railway Shares, 26@26¼; do. Prefered, 45.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £137,000. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾@26.

3:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25½@25¾.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 77½c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 85s. ₱ tierce for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s ₱ quarter. Produce—Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₱ gallon for Refined, and 13½d.@14d. for Spirits.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING.
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ventilate
Your houses, schools, churches, banks, offices, factories, and public buildings, without draft or current, by using Maine's Patent Portable Window Ventilator. Price, $5 per window. Send for circular with testimonials.
H. C. TERRY & CO., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

A.—CATARRH DISCHARGE FROM NOStrils, offensive breath, sore throat, cough, hawking, spitting, speedily and effectually cured. Dr. DE KREMEN, No. 48 West 4th st. Pamphlet free.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

INTEREST NOTICE.
SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:
That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.
That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.
Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED AS SUCH will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:
$300,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.
100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.
100,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.
Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, are requested, (with a view to united action for the protection of their interests,) to send their names and addresses to
R. A. DOW, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, or
A. CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Poll open from 12 till 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

JET TRIMMINGS.
SPECIALTY.
AT E. RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK.

LACES.
YAKS, 10c., 11c., 14c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 45c., up. Inspection invited. A very large line.
JUST RECEIVED, NEW BEADED YAKS, CHEAP.
500 PIECES OF GUIPURE LACES, probably cheapest line offered this season, at 19c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 89c., 95c., $1, up. Superb qualities.
POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES UNDER VALUE.
PLAIN AND BEADED LACE BARBES, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., up.
NEW SHADES IN PARISIENNE AND GRENADINE VEILINGS.

FRINGES.
RICHLY BEADED, 42c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 per yard up.
FULL LINES OF WORSTED BALL FRINGES, NEW SHADES EVERY DAY. Also, PLAIN SILK FRINGES, FULL ASSORTMENT, CHEAP.

GIMPS AND FRINGES.
Passementeries all widths, BEADED and PLAIN. EXAMINE OUR PRICES.
SILK DRESS and CLOAK BUTTONS, SILK LOOPS, MUFF TASSELS, SWAN'S DOWN, METAL BUTTONS, ALL SIZES.

BLACK CRAPES
4-4 wide, bargains, 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 per yard.
SEVERAL HUNDRED OF WIDOWS' CRAPE VEILS AT HALF USUAL PRICES.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' HEMMED, 7c., 8c., 10c., 13c., 16c., 20c., BELOW VALUE.
GENTS' HEMMED, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. EXAMINE.
BABIES' QUILTED BIBS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 45c., 50c., up.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
SPECIAL PURCHASE.
EXAMINE THE QUALITIES
at 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard.

OFFERINGS UNUSUALLY LOW IN ALL OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS WILL BE FOUND. EXAMINE.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.
Grand Street Cross-town line of cars passes the door, and connects with every City car and stage route going North and South. Six minutes' ride from the corner of Broadway.

J. M. EDGAR, JR.,
NO. 383 6TH AV.,
BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, HOSIERY, BLANKETS, AND COMFORTABLES.
SPECIALTY, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGLISH Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE NEWS business of the Erie Railway on trains and at stations will be received by the undersigned, until Oct. 20 inst. Privileges same as to present lessee. P. P. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Transportation, Jersey City Station.

STREET SWEEPINGS, &c.
The POLICE DEPARTMENT is prepared to receive propositions for the purchase of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS PORTRAIT painting and all branches of oil painting, desires employment by the day or week at reasonable prices. Address Mrs. WARNER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS lady's companion or governess; is competent to teach the English branches and music; would be willing to assist in sewing. Address H. L. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help, of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

AT ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27th st.—Swedish, German, and French servants only; male and female, for all positions. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, intelligent young woman who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly, and a good waitress; is also a nice seamstress; prefers the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid: will assist in the washing or sewing, or care a baby or grown children; has long experience; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Assist in Washing.—By a very neat and willing girl who is anxious to get a place, and willing to work; has the best of references from lady who can be seen. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable and competent girl to do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging; good reference. Address M. B., No. 147 3d av., book store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; two years' City reference from last employer; prefers a good home to high wages. Call at No. 301 24th st., corner 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID; &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (colored,) who is also an excellent laundress and waitress; has several years' City references; is bright, tidy, pleasant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl at chamber-work and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 321 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 595 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamber-work and sewing; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 349 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 309 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO TAKE CARE OF children or assist with washing.—Apply at No. 137 West 41st st., present employer's.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WOMEN who wish to live together; one as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with washing; or the latter will do general house-work and separate from the cook; both have best City reference. No. 240 East 37th st., third floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, HOUSE-work.—By a respectable Protestant woman of thirty; country or City; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; willing to make herself useful; is used to the country as well as City; good references. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is a superior bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish undoubted reference; can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; is an excellent cook; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; and also a first-rate laundress; can furnish reference from last place. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S. G.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; ONE who understands all kinds of cooking and baking, boning, larding, and making desserts, all kinds; can get up a dinner in first-class style in a German family; can also do American cooking. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker and understands all kinds of family cooking; willing to assist in the washing; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN PROTestant young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; understands the preparation of all kinds of meats, fish, game, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT GERMAN woman, first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is sober and reliable; would go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, or to do the general housework for a small family; good reference can be given; a good home more of an object than wages. Call for two days at No. 81 Henry st., basement.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; for City or country; wages very low; with her child about six, a nice, quiet, bright little fellow; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., near 4th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS good cook; understands bread and pastry; good washer and ironer; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 245 East 44th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS GOOD cook; an excellent baker and laundress; willing and obliging; City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 137 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY FAITHFUL WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has lived four years and seven months in last place; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL ASsist in washing; is a very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, nice side dishes; good baker; City or country. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; can take entire charge of the kitchen; excellent references. Call at No. 113 West 19th st., rear, third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands French and English cooking in every branch; City reference. At Baker's store, No. 186 Avenue A.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best of references. Call at No. 5 Winthrop place, between Waverley and Clinton places.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK and do the coarse washing, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 143 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; WILL ASsist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A respectable family; is honest and obliging; good reference. Call for two days at No. 709 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or assist in the wash, or would go as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av. and 53d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER would like engagements to go out sewing by the day in private families; understands the business thoroughly. Call at or address No. 967 2d av.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, at dressmaking; would assist with chamber-work. Apply to or address E. J. Porter, No. 221 East 35th st.

GERMAN REGISTRY
for faithful domestic servants in any capacity, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to go South as housekeeper in a hotel or take charge of linen room, or any position of trust and responsibility. Apply at No. 332 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY, GERMAN girl, about twenty-five, for City or country, any distance; has three years' references; is strong, active, and tidy; not particular for wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS American girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; will make herself useful wherever her services are required; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE, WILLING Swede girl, with good references, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country, and will not return the next month; makes bread, &c.; good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 239 East 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for a Protestant woman, either as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference. Call or address No. 54 West 36th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and is fully competent of her duties; or first-class chamber-maid; the best of references from her last employers. Apply for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ITALIAN WOMAN; speaks French and some English; is an excellent hair-dresser and clever dress-maker; willing to travel to Europe. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid or nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

LAUNDRESS AND NURSE.—BY A REAL COMpetent Scotch girl, who is perfectly honest and obliging; also competent in the above duties; is a good seamstress; can sew on the machine, and dresses hair plainly; has good references. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young woman who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing to do at her house, or would go out by the day; terms reasonable; good references. Address M. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a first-class laundress and chamber-maid; City or country; best City reference. Call at 202 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A superior laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; can do French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine linens; neat, tidy; very best City references. Apply at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and puffing; the best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 6 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day to a gentleman's family, and take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do up all kinds of finery; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 17 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; is willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 349 East 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG young woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 120 West 30th st., near 6th av., in the confectionery.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class nurse; understands her business thoroughly; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 145 East 26th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly-respectable Welsh young woman; neat, tidy, and experienced in the care of young or growing children; very kind and attentive to children and all; or as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; very best City references. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference from her last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO THORoughly understands taking charge of an infant from its birth; excellent reference from her present employer. Call from 10 till 12 and from 2 till 4, No. 39 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse; is accustomed to children of any age, and can take the entire charge of an infant; has four years' reference from her last place. Address M. H., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman as thorough nurse; fully competent to take full charge of a young child; has lived in a gentleman's family; willing and obliging; no incumbrance; first-class reference. Call at No. 207 5th st., near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish girl, with several years' experience; is fond of children and a nice seamstress; is a Protestant; willing, neat, and very useful; City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind, and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid, or seamstress; can do either; can operate on any machine; is trained to very good habits; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady or do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 405 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and make herself useful; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 256 West 31st st., in the tailor store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, in a private family, to take care of one or two growing children and do plain sewing. Call on Thursday from 9 till 4 at her present employer's, No. 269 5th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse, and to do light chamber-work; wages, $10. Address for two days L. B., Box No. 73 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or nurse; is a first-class operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; is a good hand-sewer; reference from last place. Call in the fancy store, No. 759 2d av., near 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan in a private family, as seamstress, and to wait on an elderly lady and grown children; best City references. Can be seen at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl, as seamstress and chamber-maid; or would assist with growing children; good City references. Call, from 10 to 2, at 130 West 20th st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 56 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and chamber-work; can operate on different machines; best of reference from present employers. Call at No. 671 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—FOR $1 PER DAY, BY A PERfect operator and cutter; eighteen years in families on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address J. G., Hoboken Post Office, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED seamstress, in a gentleman's family; can cut and fit children's clothes. Call or address 247 West 50th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman, who understands her business thoroughly; would like a place in a private family; is quick and active, willing and obliging, and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for W. F.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first waitress, who understands the getting up of salads, the care of silver, and the courses of dinner-waiting in all its branches; will take a waiter man's place in waiting; best City references. Call at No. 229 East 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the getting up of salads, care of silver, course of dinner, waiting in all its branches; can take a waiter-man's place; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 787 6th av., corner 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS WAITress and chamber-maid; is quick and active, willing and experienced; excellent references. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads, &c., thoroughly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS good waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 149 East 32d st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; IS willing to assist with the chamber-work; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 202 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; best City references; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 248 West 33d st., Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or families' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; has good City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 217 West 28th st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY TO GO TO Troy, a first-class waiter, with references. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the banking business would like a position with some good house where he could command a fair compensation; best of references given. Address, CASHIER, Box 149 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,) OUT OF EMPLOYment, is desirous of obtaining a situation of any kind, in some banking institution, or position of trust, messenger, janitor, watchman, or hard work of any kind; is a good penman, and can be highly recommended. Address W. M. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, OF experience; first-class City reference as to capability; willing to make himself useful. Address F. G., No. 144 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-six, who is an experienced groom and driver; can drive four-in-hand; also can do gardening; care greenhouse, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; has no objections to the country; understands gardening, and can give the best of City or country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a good plain gardener; takes good care of horses; will be found willing and obliging. Address C., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant; is an excellent groom and driver; thoroughly understands his business; is a single man; has the best of City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man of good address, just disengaged; best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; good groom; stylish City driver; married, one child. Call or address Careful, 151 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO has lived with some of the first-class families of this City; reference satisfactory. Call on or address J. S., at Brewster's, East 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITuation for a thorough coachman; married, but without family; would take the care of a gentleman's house in the country. Address William, Box No. 803 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN bring first-class City or country reference; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and gardening. Call at or address No. 194 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant; is a first-class groom and careful driver; can show best of reference; has no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 511 East 11th st.

COACHMAN.—A COMPETENT COACHMAN, NOW disengaged after four years' service with last employer, to whom he refers. Address L. P., London Harness Agency, No. 20 East 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WITH LONG REFERence. Apply at stable of his late employer, No. 12 East 18th st.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—WIFE, DAY'S Work.—By a Protestant man, aged thirty-five years, and wife; two boys, aged six and eight years; man is a thorough farmer, good driver, and groom, and does gardening, tends hot-house, grapery, &c.; wife a good cook and laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OR UNDERGARDENER.—Is practical in all capacities, propagating, &c.; has no objection to be useful; can drive, if required. A line dropped to R. Cook, Garden City, Hempstead, Long Island, will be attended to.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business; willing and obliging; would take care of a horse or cow. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH MAN IN EVERY branch; has had management of several well-known gentlemen's places; five years with last employer, to whom apply. No. 24 Park place, Room 28.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER OR fireman in a hotel or boarding-house; wages not so much an object as a good place. Call on or address Hugh Keenan, No. 339 East 47th st.

TO LAWYERS.—A COPYING AND ENGROSSING clerk wants a situation. Apply at No. 610 2d av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Apply for two days at No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address A. B., Box No. 76, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER; has the best of references; willing to be useful; can carve and dress salads excellently; first-class waiter; wages no object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business in all its branches; keeps silver in good order; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address M. F., Box 91, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, LATELY landed, speaking English, as waiter in a private family; intelligent, competent, and understands his business thoroughly. Address L. C., No. 238 West 25th st., care of Mrs. Miller.

WANTED.—TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS GIVEN BY a competent book-keeper for a Government or other permanent position of $1,000 per annum; best references; strict secrecy. Apply to G. I., Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the CROTON FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction all the machinery, tools, shafting, pullies, &c., and all other personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Catalogues of the property can be seen at the office of Walsh, Halbert & Eckerson, No. 99 Nassau street, New-York City, until the day of sale, when they can be had at the sales-rooms. BISSELL & CO., Auctioneers.
By order of the court.
WILLIAM J. HOYT, Assignee.
Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1874.
N. B.—The machinery and tools, consisting of lathes, planer, drills, with other specialties for the manufacture of augers, with a large lot of shafting, pulleys, gearing, &c., can be seen at the factory, at Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y. (Harlem Railroad.)
o15-law3wTh*

R. FIELD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
at No. 89 Bowery,
200 fine Gold and Silver Watches,
300 lots of Jewelry, and
100 lots consisting of Guns, Pistols,
Opera-glasses, &c., &c.
By order of
SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO.,
No. 27 Chatham st.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 1,148 BROADWAY, STEVENS BUILDING, SOUTH-EAST CORNER 27TH ST.,
REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE,
A general assortment of handsome furniture consisting of rosewood piano-forte, black walnut parlor suites in reps and plush, sofas, etegeres, buffets, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, and oak and black walnut dining-tables, marble-top centre-tables, also a number of mantel mirrors of several sizes, oil-paintings, pictures, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine st.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO. WILL SELL THURSDAY, Oct. 15 at 4 P. M.—Books in history, romance, travels, biography, theology, &c., at their auction-rooms, No. 656 Broadway.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Police Department will sell at auction, Oct. 23, 1874, one scow lying at the foot of 96th st., East River. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEE AUCTION SALE, WEST AND BANK STS., 12 o'clock TO-DAY; Exchange. See advertisement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND County.—HARRIET GIGNOUX, plaintiff, against MARK BRUMAGIM and Charlotte E., his wife, Eugene Kelly, and Margaret, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants aforenamed, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 3, 1874.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 6th day of July, 1874, duly filed with the Clerk of the County of Richmond.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
o8-law6wTh. Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—To Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required personally to appear before me at Chambers of this court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October next, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to give your testimony as a party before trial, in an action between yourself, Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff, and Stephen H. Alden, defendant, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and for a failure to attend you will be punished according to law. Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.
ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Defendant's Attorney.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS.
The Eureka Horse Blanket Company
are retailing, C. O. D.,
their immense stock of horse blankets
at wholesale discounts.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS.
THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Offer their immense stock at retail.
At wholesale discounts, C. O. D.
Everything in the line, from the cheapest stable-blanket to the finest dress suits.
Call and examine. Save the retail price.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD CARRIAGE HORSES about 15½ hands high, for family use in the City. Address, stating price and where the horses may be seen, Box No. 469 New-York Post Office.

STABLE FOR SALE—31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a first-class brick stable, 25x80x100. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

COUPE FOR SALE.—MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome st.; in fine order. Apply at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, 32d st. and 4th av.

COUPE ROCKAWAY—$250. PRIVATE STABLE, No. 17 West 44th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

$28 PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning the house, will let a handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; all improvements; grate fire; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; with board; references. No. 307 East 18th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room; hot and cold water, bath, gas, heater, &c., in rooms. Also, a large room on second floor, bath connecting; southern exposure; gentlemen only. No. 13 East 28th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST,
near 5th av., large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or singly; house, table, and location first class. Parties in pursuit of home, please call. References.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST.—WITH BOARD; TWO rooms on fourth floor of a first-class private house; only five in family; large, handsomely-furnished rooms; reference required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, TO A CLUB of gentlemen only, handsomely-furnished house, three rooms deep.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with first-class table, on second and third floors; also, rooms on top floor, suitable for two gentlemen.

ELEGANT ROOMS,
en suite or singly,
with or without board,
at No. 47 West 22d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO SINGLE gentlemen a handsomely furnished second and third floor; breakfast if desired; references. No. 123 West 45th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (all modern improvements,) with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and in suites, at the Grand Union Hotel, (Park,) 4th av. and 41st st. Dining-room supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, with or without board, with a family of refinement, to a family of adults or a party of gentlemen; house and location are first class. For full particulars call at No. 170 West 23d st. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 33D ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD given in part payment for handsome furniture and parlor carpets; pleasant home for Winter to gentleman and wife, or gentleman, if applied for immediately; references.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE HANDSOME SUNNY suite of rooms, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; house and appointments first-class in every particular; private table if desired; also two rooms front, third floor.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR front room for one or two gentlemen; bath-room adjoining; all modern improvements; family strictly private; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

WEST 34TH ST., NO. 265.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentleman; family private; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH extension, on parlor floor; also, two on second floor; together or separately; modern improvements. Call at No. 312 West 22d st.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, at No. 22 East 49th st., and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; coach-house and stable; references exchanged.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, to one or two gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor; all conveniences; bath-room adjoining. Call at No. 149 East 18th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, without board; house thoroughly renovated and refurnished; reference given and required. No. 30 West 23d st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without private table; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 16 EAST 23D ST., OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Room on third floor handsomely furnished; also one on fourth floor; sunny exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 265 4TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITES of rooms, with private table only; suitable for famiesl or party of gentlemen.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table or without board; references. Call at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD—One or two nicely-furnished rooms, with pantry, bath, &c.; family private. No. 150 West 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR room, handsomely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of front and rear rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable; table first-class.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, fourth floor, to let, with board; to gentlemen; best reference given and required.

A DOUBLE ROOM, FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT, large closet, gas, and fire; references exchanged. No. 34 West 46th st.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with private table; house entirely first-class; highest reference.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first class board, for families and single gentlemen; also table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors to let with first-class board; references exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
A fine large second story front room to let, with board; references required.

NO. 35 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—An entire second floor will be rented, en suite or singly, with board; also desirable rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to rent, with board; also room on fourth floor; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS to let together or separately. No. 35 West 10th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.
IN REPLY TO MANY INVITATIONS
TO GIVE
SUNDAY MATINEES,
Mr. STUART desires to state that he is unwilling to interfere with the spiritual exercises so proper at that period of the day. He simply desires to relieve the loneliness of
SUNDAY EVENINGS
with that which is the most beautiful accompaniment of devotion—
MUSIC.
He knows no other creature in the world more capable of realising this ideal than the
LOVELY HUNGARIAN,
The Nightingale of the Valleys which Sleep around the Danube,

ILMA DE MURSKA,

"——an isle of light
So wildly, spiritually bright,"
Who can throw into the air whole
SOMERSAULTS OF SONG;
and, when you look up with dazzled and delighted surprise, can light upon her vocal limbs with the grace and ease of the most exquisite danseuse.
What Lucille Grahn was to dance, she is to music—Ilma the poetry of voice, Lucille was that of motion.
Under the direction of DE VIVO,
THE GREATEST OPERATIC DIRECTOR
IN THE WORLD,
a grand concert will be given
SUNDAY NIGHT,
Oct. 18.
Mme. CARRENO, Pianist,
Signor G. BRAGA, Violoncellist,
Herr THEO. HABELMAN, Tenor,
Signor SAURET, Violin,
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Baritone,
Signor MARZO, Accompanist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA..........G. CARLBERG, Director.
Box-office now open.

PARK THEATRE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS
to see
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
and
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
great characterization of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and by
TELEGRAPH.
Admission, $1; orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
RAYMOND,
MARK TWAIN,
COL. SELLERS,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30; begins at 8.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the new comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
in consequence of the production, on
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17,
of Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play,
Miss ADA DYAS
will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.
The cast will also include
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN,
Miss IONE BURKE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mme. PONISI.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In order to give full and adequate rehearsals to the forthcoming drama, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, there will be
NO MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." Street cars may be ordered at 10. FAMILY MATINEE on Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, UNDER THE GASLIGHT. | AFTERNOON AT 2, JENNIE MORTON IN IDLEWILD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union, at 7:30 o'clock. Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER will read a paper on "Tin, and Compounds Containing Tin, Used in the Arts." Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
R. WEIR, Secretary.

MR. TRENOR GIVES HIS FIRST RECEPtion Dansante on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8. Send or call for circular, No. 723 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WILL let a large sunny room on second floor, with superior table and attendance, to gentleman and wife, or gentleman; terms, $20; unexceptionable references. No. 244 West 25th st.

SPANISH, FRENCH, OR GERMAN SINGLE gentlemen wishing board in a strictly private family, can obtain two or three fine second-story front rooms with the best of accommodations. Address R., Box No. 2,804 Post Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOME PARlor and bedroom (both good sized) to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; private family; terms moderate; location central; references exchanged. Address B. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER.
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has to offer, for the Winter, two of her most elegant suites, with private table; also, a few single rooms.

NO. 325 WEST 20TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large and pleasant furnished room to two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, either together or separately; private table if desired; also single room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.
To let, without board, handsomely-furnished second-story front room; references required. Prices moderate.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—Large and elegant second floor to let, with private table only; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.
Elegant suites of rooms to let on second and third floors, with or without private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

NO. 295 5TH AV.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all conveniences, to select families. Private table only. References.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—SUITABLE FOR GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen. 21st st., No. 58, West.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

TO LET.—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON PARlor floor, in a private family, at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, southern exposure; gentlemen only; private family. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH BOARD; would be separated; references. No. 58 West 19th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter; location between 30th and 42d sts., Madison and 6th avs. Address SELMA, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating full particulars. French family preferred.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and nurse; private table, with rooms having sunny exposure; location between 23d and 42d st., 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 3,720 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS WINTER BOARD CAN BE had near Long Branch for a family of seven persons; parlors, three bed-rooms, fuel, light, private table, and use of horses for $50 per week. Address J. DALMER, Seabright, N. J.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD—CAN BE HAD at the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses; call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH ST.—Rooms renovated and refurnished; front rooms $1 to $3 per day. W. S. SINEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST TO EXTEND A CO-operative manufacturing enterprise, where the returns can be easily shown to be from 40 to 50 per cent. on capital invested; only those who have from $3,000 to $10,000 need answer. Address, with real name, G. H. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPular hardware and house-furnishing store corner of Fulton and Henry sts., doing a safe and profitable business. Amount of stock, $20,000.
JOHN BUNCE, No. 106 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PANORAMA OF HIGH moral character; all complete and ready for exhibition; will be sold cheap. Apply to the undersigned, THOMAS LANE, No. 207 Canal st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. Y. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,
THE SPHINX.
This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is now in its
FOURTH WEEK,
is attracting
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.
The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:
Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral..........Mr. E. PLYMPTON
(By kind consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny......Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
*** The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, AT 1:30, FOURTH MATINEE of THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
TO-NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
THE CRITIC,
THE HANGING OF THE CRANE,
AND
THE TWO WIDOWS,
A unique and novel entertainment, in which
THE ENTIRE COMPANY
take part.
SATURDAY MATINEE
at 1:30,
only matinee and positively last time of the above great and attractive programme.
FRIDAY NIGHT,
positively last time of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, first production of
MOORCROFT,
The new and brilliant American drama, by the author of Saratoga, Mr. BRONSON HOWARD,
to be produced, after weeks of preparation, with magnificent scenery, fashionable toilets, and a great cast.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Oct. 20,
TUESDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
A CHARITY DRAMATIC FESTIVAL,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,
In aid of
THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM
in charge of
THE SISTERS OF MERCY.
The entertainments will consist of a portion of every performance then given in this City, every theatre and every artist volunteering.
Particulars in Sunday's papers.
The sale of reserved seats and boxes will open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. J. W. MORRISEY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
GRAND EXHIBITION.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
WONDERFUL MACHINERY
IN MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
RECONSTRUCTION AND
ALTERATION OF KIRALFY'S
DELUGE;
Or,
PARADISE LOST,
with entire new ballet and marches and comic pantomime scenes.
First appearance of
Mlle. REMMELSBERGH,
Premiere danseuse from Venice and Berlin.
THE ULLMAN SISTERS.
BOISSEY FAMILY and 150 BALLET, and
200 FEMALE WARRIORS.
JULIA SEAMAN
and KIRALFY SISTERS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
On and after TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 9 A. M., season tickets and reserved seats for six concerts and eighteen rehearsals, will be sold at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros', No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the office of the Secretary, No. 302 5th st.
The boxes will be sold at the Academy on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer. The proscenium boxes, being under the supervision of the President, will be sold by him, on and after Oct. 15, at 12 M., at the Academy of Music, entrance on 14th st.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—"THE BATTLE ABOVE the Clouds," painted by Walker on a commission from Major General Hooker, will be on exhibition at Somerville Art Gallery, corner of 14th st. and 5th av., for a few days only. It is the largest work of the kind ever executed on this continent or by an American artist. It is the picture of an American battle amid grand American scenery.
Every soldier, every lover of art, every one should see it.
Doors open from 8½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

MME. SCHUBERT, FROM EUROPE, HAS REturned to New-York; teaches piano and singing to advanced pupils. Address No. 58 Irving place.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton. NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RUY BLAS.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, OCT. 16, NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Second performance in America of the
GREATEST OPERATIC SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MARCHETTI'S
RUY BLAS.
Produced with new scenery and costumes and the following superb cast:
Donna Maria de Neubourg, Queen of Spain, Signora POTENTINI
Casilda, Lady of Honor..........Miss A. L. CARY
Ruy Blas, Valet of Don Sallustio..Signor CARLO CARPI
Don Sallustio de Bazan, Prime Minister, Signor DEL PUENTE
Don Guritano, Major Domo..........Signor FIORINI
Miss COONEY, Signori HALL, LOTTI, CAPRI, and MARINI.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Stage Manager..........M. VAN HAMME
The entire opera brought out under the immediate supervision of
Signor E. MUZIO..........Musical Director
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) Brooklyn Academy LA TRAVIATA, Mlle. HEILBRON.
FRIDAY, Oct. 16, second performance of RUY BLAS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, third grand matinée, AIDA.
**SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, Grand Sunday Concert at Booth's Theatre, with Strakosch Italian Opera Company and Gilmore's Band.
MONDAY, Oct. 19, début in America of Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.
Seats secured at Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MATINEE—AIDA.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, THIRD GRAND MATINEE, at 1:30 P. M.
Verdi's magnificent Spectacular Opera,
AIDA.
Characters by Signora POTENTINI, Miss ANNIE L. CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, FIORINI, and SCOLARA.
POWERFUL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Signor E. MUZIO
General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 extra. For sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HEILBRON.
SECOND AND LAST STRAKOSCH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, AT 8.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY AND GILMORE'S MAGNIFICENT BAND OF SEVENTY PERFORMERS.
AN UNSURPASSED PROGRAMME.
First appearance in Concert of Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON. First appearance in Concert of Signor ALBERTO DE BASSINI. | Third appearance in Concert of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO. Debut in New-York of Signor GUBIAN G. TAGLIAPIETRA.
In conjunction with
SIGNOR FIORINI
and other distinguished artists.
Musical Directors and Conductors { Mr. P. S. GILMORE, Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents and $1 extra. For sale on and after Thursday at the Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and throughout the day at Booth's Theatre on Sunday.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL WEEK.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE,
FAIRY CIRCLE;
or,
CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the hilarious comedietta entitled the
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY;
Or, THE YANKEE HELP.
MELISSA, with a Yankee song..Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To-morrow, (FRIDAY EVENING,) Oct. 16, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when will be presented a bill of extraordinary magnitude.
MONDAY, Oct. 19, engagement of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, when will be commenced, with HENRY VIII., a series of performances by which the eminent tragedienne will bid farewell to the stage. Ordinary prices will prevail, notwithstanding the extraordinary nature of the event.
**Sale of seats begins TO-DAY, at 8 A. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE FAREWELL.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
THIS EVENING, Oct. 15, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 17, and SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17,
POSITIVELY LAST THREE PERFORMANCES. | LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
TO-NIGHT, first appearance in America of Mlle. NARDYNN and M. SCHMIDT.
Mlle. NARDYNN as Lange, M. SCHMIDT as Pomponnet.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF Mlle. MARIE AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAREWELL MATINEE,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
SATURDAY EVENING, LAST APPEARANCE
OF MLLE. AIMEE AND THE OPERA BOUFFE,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE BENEFIT.
TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, Oct. 16, at 8.
ONLY BENEFIT THIS SEASON OF
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE.
MLLE. AIMEE as PERICHOLE,
with an English song in the first act, and a Spanish song ("La Paloma") in the third act.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Messrs. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA beg to announce that the eminent artist,
MISS NEILSON,
will appear under their management for two weeks only, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 19.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
will then be produced with great splendor.
BEATRICE (first time in America)..........Miss NEILSON
BENEDICK (first appearance in this country)..........Mr. J. H. BARNES
The strong company, under the stage direction of D. W. Waller, Esq., includes Messrs. Waldron, Vining Bowers, Miss Rose St. Clair, &c. New Scenery by Messrs. Colvo. The dresses expressly made for this revival in London. Seats secured six days in advance.

MACCABE—STEINWAY HALL.
EVERY EVENING.
SECOND APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF ENGLAND'S RENOWNED MIMIC, VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER DELINEATOR,
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original entertainment, entitled
BEGONE, DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid changes of picturesque costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.

MACCABE IS A SUCCESS AT STEINWAY HALL. EVERY SONG AND PERSONATION was received last evening with
ACCLAMATION AND DELIGHT.
The same great programme, sparkling with
WIT AND MELODY,
will be repeated every evening until further notice.

MACCABE AT STEINWAY HALL.—EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, at 8, in TWENTY-FOUR of his original PERSONATIONS and SONGS, a superb exposition of ventriloquism, new musical effects, complete programme, complete orchestra, and a complete entertainment.
ILLUMINATED MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
KALEIDAGYNIA.
The most perfect triumph of the year. Enraptured audiences loudly shout "Encore! Encore!"
THE CAN-CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two exhibitions daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
MIDNIGHT STORM OVER PARIS.
First time of the original
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
MISS ANGIE SCHOTT in her new illusions.
Over twenty-five first-class artists. New attractions.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée, (except Saturdays,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c., children, 40c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Great success of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY as
KIT CARSON,
and the band of Warm Spring Indians,
Sixteen in number.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-house, near 3d av.; the great Hernandez family and the French Can Can every night at 8; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
NO. 201 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SPRING ST.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence punctually at 2 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY Secretary.

MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARIES AND BUSINESS MEETings of the Evangelical Societies (of the P. E. Church) will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., New-York.
AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 9:30 A. M. Essays and addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Nicholson and Rev. Messrs. G. Z. Gray, C. B. Miel, and others. The anniversary of this society will be held on the same evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., in the chair. Extracts from the annual report will be read by the Secretary. Addresses may be expected from Right Rev. O. W. Whittaker, D. D., Bishop of Nevada and Arizona; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Riley, D. D., Missionary to Mexico; Rev. J. T. Holly, D. D., Missionary to Hayti, West Indies.
EVANGELICAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY—Business meeting FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 9:30 A. M., Hon. F. R. Brunot in the chair. Report of Secretary will be read. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Rev. Asa Dalton, and others. The anniversary of this society will be held on the same evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., in the chair. Extracts from the annual report will be read by the Secretary. Addresses may be expected from Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., Hon. J. W. Stevenson.
A collection will be taken each evening.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE KELLY-HAVEMEYER CONTROVERSY.

COL. WINGATE'S EXPLANATION OF KELLY'S ALLEGED INTEREST IN A CORRUPT CONTRACT—A LIBEL SUIT TO BE COMMENCED AGAINST MR. TAINTOR.

The following statement relative to Mayor Havemeyer's second statement was sent to THE TIMES last evening by Col. G. W. Wingate, counsel for John Kelly:

The only portion of the second statement of Mayor Havemeyer which has not been already answered is that in which he insinuates that Mr. John Kelly shared in a division with Mr. Peter Moneghan of the proceeds of certain fraudulent bills alleged to have been paid by the County of New-York, although carefully refraining from making any direct assertion upon the subject.

The facts in regard to this matter entirely explode the position taken by the Mayor, and at the same time demonstrate the utter unreliability of his manifesto. Mr. Kelly has declined to answer any more letters, and will not, therefore, make any reply to these imputations, at least through the newspapers. He has, however, placed his books and papers in my hands, with directions to exhibit them to the representatives of the press, so that they may understand the facts in regard to this transaction, which are as follows:

During 1866, Mr. Moneghan having deposited with Mr. Kelly the following collateral securities, viz.: Bonds Nos. 3, 4, and 5 County of New-York Soldier Substitute Relief Redemption Bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1881, standing in Mr. Moneghan's name, amounting together to $5,000, and bond No. 38 City of New-York Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid No. 9, dated June 17, 1864, for $6,000, also standing in Mr. Moneghan's name, Mr. Kelly loaned $10,000 to him upon them as collateral security, viz.: $6,000 Sept. 1, 1866, by Mr. Kelly's check on the National Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 1,142, to order of Peter Moneghan, (indorsed by Peter Moneghan and W. P. Roe & Co., and now in Mr. Kelly's possession cancelled as paid,) and $4,000 Nov. 9, 1866, by check No. 1,263 on same bank, drawn in a similar manner, and also paid.

The entries of these collaterals appear at pages 30 and 31 of Mr. Kelly's private book in the handwriting of Mr. James B. Price, who also enters that the securities were deposited in the Chemical Bank.

About Nov. 12, 1867, Mr. Moneghan, with Mr. Kelly's consent, sold these bonds and purchased the following Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds, Nos. 5,568 to 5,583 inclusive, and No. 4,880 for $1,000 each, amounting together to $17,000, which were accepted by Mr. Kelly as a substitute for the other collateral.

The following entry in Mr. Kelly's book in regard to these bonds is at page 80, and is also in Mr. Price's handwriting:

First, a list of the numbers and amounts of each, then the following "Mem., Nov. 12, 1867, eleven of the above bonds, Nos. 5,568 to 5,578 inclusive, this day assigned to John Kelly as security for loan of $10,000. These bonds were redeemed by Peter Moneghan Sept. 14, 1868."

This is the history of this transaction. The date of the last entry is probably an error, because the check given in payment (No. 5 on National City Bank for $10,554 25) is dated Sept. 15, 1868, and the envelope in which the bonds were placed, and which was indorsed by Mr. Price with the terms of the loan (which is now in Mr. Kelly's possession) is indorsed in pencil "canceled Sept. 15, 1868."

The amount paid was the loan and interest at seven per cent. from the time of the last payment of interest, and nothing more.

The other check for $5,045 36, dated Sept. 16, 1868, was in payment of a purchase from Mr. Kelly by Mr. Moneghan, of bonds Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, being their par value with accrued interest from Aug. 1, 1868, a memorandum of which sale is also contained at page 4 of this book.

These bonds were originally purchased by Mr. Kelly with others for par, and were delivered by him to Mr. Moneghan, upon their purchase in the regular way of business.

Mr. Kelly had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Moneghan's claims against the City.

He loaned him this money as he had made advances to others, including Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, the only difference being that Mr. Moneghan paid what he borrowed, while Mr. Waterbury did not, as appears by his protested notes.

Mr. Kelly has directed me to make this statement so that the public may understand the facts referred to in Mr. Taintor's card. He has also directed me to commence a libel suit against Mr. Taintor, to afford the latter an opportunity of explaining to the public exactly what he means when he says Mr. Kelly "received a portion" of Roe & Co.'s fraudulent bills against the County.

This suit will be commenced as soon as I can draft the papers and consult with Mr. Henry L. Clinton, who will be associated with me in the case.

THE TIMES was also furnished with the following copy of a letter from D. R. Floyd Jones, Secretary of State in 1861:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst. informing me that, in consequence of the refusal of the Supervisors of the County of New-York to pay you for furnishing this office with transcripts of criminal convictions by single Police Magistrates, you are under the necessity of advising me that you cannot in future send such records without directions from this office, is received.

The law itself, under which your predecessors, and also yourself, have heretofore acted, seems to give all the "directions" necessary upon the subject. It declares explicitly that returns shall be made by the Sheriff of all convictions by Courts of Special Sessions, as well as by courts of record. The law does not designate whether the Courts of Special Sessions shall be composed of one or more Police Justices, but it is undoubtedly meant that a record of all criminal convictions shall be kept in the office of the Secretary of State, in order that a full, accurate, and authentic record of criminal statistics shall be preserved for the use of the courts, prosecuting officers, and the people at large, as it is possible to obtain from original sources.

It is certain, therefore, that if all the records in the City of New-York for the class of convictions had before single Magistrates be suppressed or neglected to be returned to this office, the public will be deprived of the knowledge of the lamentable degree of vagrancy, intoxication, and convictions of disorderly persons, &c., which exists in that City. Such information is certainly of great value, especially to residents and taxpayers of the City, as those lesser crimes frequently are the step-ladders to higher and more enormous ones. Certainly without the information which you propose to withhold from this office, and consequently from the inspection of the people of the City, as well as of the State, no accurate criminal statistical record can be preserved, and in a construction of the law as I find it upon our statute books, I come to the conclusion that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York is bound by the duties enjoined upon him by his office to furnish this office transcripts of convictions of all Courts of Special Sessions within his jurisdiction; and, however unpleasant it may be, it will be my duty to require a continuation of such reports to be made.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.

Hon. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

THE ERIE-VANDERBILT SUIT.

ARGUMENT ON THE APPEAL FROM JUDGE BARNARD'S DECISION IN THE CASE.

It may be remembered that while Judge George G. Barnard was still on the Bench a very important suit was tried before him, in which the Erie Railroad Company sought to recover back from Cornelius Vanderbilt about $4,500,000, alleged to have been improperly paid him out of the funds of the Erie Company by some of its officers. The controlling facts of the case, and which are now accepted on appeal as undisputed, are as follows: In February and March, 1868, several actions were commenced against the Erie Railway Company and some of its officers by several plaintiffs, who claimed to have such an interest in the company as entitled them to bring suits for the protection of its property and rights. On July 11, 1868, in settlement of these litigations, it is claimed on behalf of the company that its officers fraudulently and in violation of their duty as Trustees of the funds of the corporation, without any consideration, paid $429,250 to Richard Schell, $100,000 to Mr. Vanderbilt, and bought of the latter 50,000 shares of the Erie Railway Company at a cost in cash of $2,500,000, and in the guaranteed bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company of $1,250,000, these prices being greatly in advance of the market. All this was done, it was claimed, to make good losses in stock speculations to the parties to whom the money was paid and bonds delivered. It is further claimed on behalf of Erie that the evidence in the case shows Vanderbilt to have been able to extort this money by means of the use he and those acting in concert with him had made of the processes of the Supreme Court, by means of which he had driven into exile those having control of the funds of the Erie Railway Company, Drew, Fisk, Gould, and others, and that he made them pay him this money, and deliver him this stock as a condition of their being permitted to return. This having been done, and the suits thus having answered their real purpose, they were all discontinued, and the principal defendants were permitted, without any further interference on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt, *pro bono publico* or otherwise to enter upon a career of rascality in connection with the affairs of the Erie Railway Company unparalleled in these or other times. The defense was that the receipt of this money and stock had no connection with the suits then pending, but was the result of an independent transaction between himself, Drew, and Jay Gould, and had nothing to do with the Erie Railway Company, or its affairs.

After reserving his decision for some time, Judge Barnard, much to the disappointment of those prosecuting the case, delivered a judgment in favor of the defendant, Vanderbilt, and from this judgment the present appeal is taken. It is claimed, on behalf of the appellants, that the evidence in the case clearly shows that the money paid, or a very large proportion of it, belonged to the Erie Railway Company, and that the company's officers had no right to dispose of it in settlement of suits against individuals, and that the findings of Judge Barnard in the case were indefensible either in their truthfulness, their morality, or their law. On the other hand, on behalf of Vanderbilt, it is contended that the findings of Judge Barnard were in accordance with the facts and sound in law; that in the testimony it was stated and restated by Vanderbilt that in his negotiations concerning the money and stocks at issue in the suit he dealt only with private individuals, and at the time repeatedly told those individuals he would have nothing to do with the Erie Company; that, if any portion of the money paid him belonged to Erie, he was ignorant of it, and it came to him in a negotiable shape.

The argument yesterday was barely opened, and was continued over until to-day. Ex-Judge Shipman and Mr. McFarland appear for the Erie Company, Ex-Judge John K. Porter and William A. Beach representing the respondent, Vanderbilt.

THE JERSEY CITY PRESBYTERY.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF REV. JOHN S. GLENDENNING—A RELATIVE OF THE LATE MARY E. POMEROY ON THE STAND.

The Jersey City Presbytery assembled at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church on Third street, Jersey City, to proceed with the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, of the Prospect Avenue Church, on charges of immoral conduct preferred against him by the late Mary E. Pomeroy. The accused minister was present, betraying no feeling of anxiety as to the result, even laughing at times with those around him. Hon. Charles H. Winfield, his counsel in the several suits pending against him in the civil courts, was at his side during the early part of the meeting, but left soon. Glendenning sat at a table at which sat Revs. S. B. Dod and E. T. Wall, his counsel. Drs. Imbrie and Riggs, the prosecutors, occupied a table opposite him. A number of auditors were in the room, while in the parlor below sat a number of ladies, evidently witnesses in the case. Rev. Mr. Edwards asked the Divine blessing upon the proceedings, after which the Presbytery went on with the business in hand. Several hours were spent in the discussion of preliminary motions. Dr. McGee offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The committee, in the prosecution of the first charge and specifications, being unable to proceed except by the production of an alleged dying statement and of *ex parte* affidavits, and of corroborative evidence to the truthfulness of the papers, the offer of these papers is believed to be contrary to the rules of evidence, and this body, therefore, feels obliged to refuse acceptance of that offer, if objection is made to it by the defendant. But while admitting and discharging our strict legal obligations so as to decide, we feel that, as a religious body, desirous of entertaining them and passing upon the substance of the matter in controversy, it would be well that we should hear and weigh the allegations made in so solemn a manner, if it be possible so to do; therefore, be it

Resolved, That if the defendant shall, in writing, waive his strict right in this case, this Presbytery will receive the papers, and weigh them as justly toward both prosecution and defendant as it may be able.

Mr. Dod made the waiver in writing. Dr. Imbrie opened the case at some length. He stated what he expected to show. He said that his principal witness to sustain the charge of falsehood could not be produced. The lady who indentified Glendenning as having made application to the Clinton Street, New-York, Lying-in-Hospital for the accommodation of a woman about to be confined would not be permitted to testify. Both prosecution and defense had asked her to appear, but the rules of the establishment precluded her presence, and she had gone away.

At 5 o'clock, James S. Miller, the first witness, was called to the stand. He was sworn by the Moderator, and examined by Dr. Imbrie. His testimony was as follows: I am Superintendent of the Sheep Department at the new abattoir in Harsimus Cove. Mary E. Pomeroy was my own cousin. I have known Glendenning for two years, or thereabouts. Miss Pomeroy was an orphan, and had lived in my father's house for a number of years. After my father broke up house-keeping she went to live at my house, and remained there for eight years previous to her death. I have seen her playing the organ in Mr. Glendenning's church. She said she was the organist of the church, and when she received her pay, placed it in my hands for safe-keeping. Mr. Glendenning frequently visited her at my house.

Dr. Imbrie here asked the witness to state what he knew of the beginning and progress of the accused minister's intimacy with Miss Glendenning.

Mr. Miller replied: He first came to visit Miss Pomeroy two years ago. He brought the hymns Saturday evenings, and I have seen her playing at the piano, while he stood by her side. After he had made a habit of coming some time on Saturday evenings, he began to come more frequently, dropping in sometimes Wednesday evenings. Then he began to call oftener, and one week I saw him three times. I presumed he was there when I did not see him, from the fact that the parlor was lighted and she was in it.

Dr. Imbrie—Did you ever know of Mr. Glendenning giving her presents?

Mr. Miller—From what she told me, a watch and chain and—

The Moderator—Mr. Miller will recollect that he is testifying to what he knows, not to what Miss Pomeroy may have told him. Dr. Imbrie contended that the evidence was admissible. The Moderator finally decided to receive it, and Mr. Miller testified that she showed him, as having been presented to her by Mr. Glendenning, a gold watch and chain, a thimble, a gold ring, locket and chain, sleeve-buttons, and ear-rings. The gifts were exhibited, and Mr. Miller identified them as those he had referred to. Witness was asked to detail the circumstances under which Miss Pomeroy had shown him the ring, which is claimed to have been an engagement ring. Mr. Miller said that late in May or early in June, 1873, Miss Pomeroy brought it to his wife and showed it to her. He did not hear what Miss Pomeroy said, but he heard his wife say that that looked like business.

Mr. Dod, for the defense, strenuously objected to the admissibility of this evidence. If the moderator ruled it was admissible he would appeal, he said, to the Presbytery. It was hearsay evidence, and not admissible. Rev. Mr. Riggs, for the prosecution, contended that the evidence was original evidence. Witnesses could testify to what they heard as well as to what they saw. In either case the testimony was to a fact. Mr. Dod replied that if the Presbytery were endeavoring to find out whether Mrs. Miller had said what the witness had testified to, the evidence would certainly be admissible. But that was not the object of this testimony. This testimony was offered as tending to the proof of the charge that the ring had been given by Glendenning to Miss Pomeroy as an evidence of their engagement. It was no evidence of the fact. The Presbytery could not condemn Glendenning on what Mrs. Miller told Mr. Miller. The discussion of the question as to the admissibility of the evidence had not been concluded when the presbytery took a recess till to-day at 1:30 P. M.

LARCENY FROM AN EXPRESS OFFICE.

James Hoy, Archibald Evans, and Frederick Banfield, three juveniles, aged respectively fifteen, fourteen, and thirteen, were arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with the larceny of three trunks from Westcott's Express Company's branch office, in the Forty-second Street Depot. When arraigned before the Justice, Evans, one of the accused, confessed his guilt, and described the manner in which the various larcenies were effected. A check bearing a certain number is attached to the trunk *in transitu*, and a similar number is given into the branch office. The owner of the trunk also gets a brass check of corresponding number, which he presents on wishing to get possession of his trunk. The theft appears to have been perpetrated by some parties acquainted with the mode of business of the company in question, as the trunk was obtained on the regular corresponding check. Three trunks were stolen by the prisoners, and on Evans' confession, No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street was searched and one of the missing trunks, completely empty, was found there. This house is kept by a Mrs. Finn, who, with her servant, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Justice Smith remanded all parties concerned for further examination.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Directors of the East River Bridge Company met yesterday in the company's offices, near the Brooklyn tower of the bridge. In the absence of the President Mr. Husted took the Chair. Senator Murphy stated the object of the meeting to be a consideration of the acceptance of the second section of the act passed June 5, 1874, by a majority of the private stockholders of the company. He offered the appended preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, The City of Brooklyn, by a vote of the Common Council thereof, did accept the provisions of the third section of the act passed June 5, 1874, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the New-York Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge over the East River, between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn,'" passed April 16, 1867, and to provide for the speedy construction of said bridge; and,

Whereas, The owners of two-thirds of the private stock of the New-York Bridge Company aforesaid have filed with the said company their acceptance of the provisions of the second section of the said act, which acceptance has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York and County of Kings respectively;

Resolved, That the officers of this company notify the Mayors and Controllers of the said cities respectively of such acceptance by the City of Brooklyn and private stockholders, by transmitting to them severally a copy of this resolution.

Mayor Hunter inquired if the present board was to remain in existence until the appointment of the new one. The Chairman said it was. The meeting then adjourned.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday the following cases of cruelty to animals were disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions, before Judges Bixby, Flammer, and Kasmire: Thomas Connolly, for driving a horse with three raw sores under the saddle, was fined $25. William Foley, for working a horse with bleeding sores on the back and shoulders under harness, fined $25; John F. Lehr, fined $10 for driving a horse with six raw sores under saddle; Daniel McGrew, fined $25 for working a horse with a sore, four inches in diameter, on the back under saddle; Dennis Leahy and John Leahy were found guilty of carrying sheep in a cart tied with cords and wire. In the case Dennis' sentence was suspended at Mr. Bergh's request, the accused having a large family, and John was fined $5; Charles Dutcher was fined $10 for setting a fierce watch-dog on a cat; Simon Mileaky was fined $25 for working a horse with sores on the back and under the collar. Mr. Henry Bergh prosecuted.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A TAMMANY INDIGNATION MEETING IN THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In pursuance of the call signed by a number of the Peter Woods' delegates to the Tammany County Convention, a large indignation meeting was held last evening at the New-York Assembly Rooms, First avenue and Twenty-second street, to protest against the exclusion of that delegation from the convention. The exclusion of Mr. Woods by Tammany Hall was effected to make room for the rival delegation supporting Maurice Power. Though the Power delegates possessed the regular certificates of election, Woods and his friends claim that at the primary meeting, which was held in a lager-beer saloon, No. 297 Avenue A, on the 7th inst., proceedings were conducted fraudulently, and that the votes of all but Power were thrown out or miscounted. Peter Wood prepared a protest, signed by some 637 names, sustaining these facts, and with affidavits and documents proceeded with his delegation to claim seats in Tammany Hall last Saturday. Their protest was referred to a committee, which, after five minutes' deliberation, reported unfavorably, and the Maurice Power delegation was sustained. The meeting last evening was to denounce this action. It was organized by the election of Charles Bogle as Chairman, and Peter Woods himself was the first speaker. After detailing the proceedings of the County Convention in excluding his delegation, he alluded to his futile efforts to get recognition in Tammany Hall, and his exclusion by Mr. Schell and Col. Fellows, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as our delegation was honestly elected at the primary election, and was entitled to be received at the Tammany County and Aldermanic Conventions, we deplore the want of judgment and Democratic principle that actuated said committee in rejecting our delegation and admitting a delegation not elected, and which has not the confidence of the electors of the district; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Electors of the Sixteenth Assembly District, in mass-meeting assembled, denounce Maurice J. Power's action in relation to the political affairs of the district, and particularly the manner in which he conducted the primary election, as one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated on a Democratic people; and we further declare that we will resist his continued attempts at usurpation.

Resolved, That we are Democrats who know our rights, and we are determined to assert them at all times.

Other addresses followed, after which Woods was unanimously nominated for Assembly by the crowd.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS—PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

The Democratic Congressional Conventions will be held this evening. The slate has been made up by Kelly and Morrissey, and if a favorite or pet of their own is not popular among the Democratic masses of a district they will endeavor through their henchmen to force the Convention to nominate him. The names of those who will in all probability receive the Tammany nomination are as follows:

Fifth District.—Edwin R. Meade.
Sixth District.—Hon. Samuel S. Cox.
Seventh District.—Smith Ely, Jr.
Eighth District.—Charles H. Marshall, or Col. Frederick A. Conkling.
Ninth District.—Fernando Wood.
Tenth District.—Abram S. Hewitt or John Mullaly.
Eleventh District.—James S. Thayer.
Ninth District (Old).—To fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. D. B. Mellish, Fernando Wood or Richard Schell.

There is but little doubt of the nomination of Mr. Meade in the Fifth District, he having made himself quite useful to Tammany of late, and Mr. Cox being very popular with the Democratic masses, has no opposition in the Sixth District. Mr. C. H. Marshall is the agent of the Black Ball Line of clipper ships between this port and Liverpool, and Col. Frederick A. Conkling is the well-known Liberal Republican. Mr. Marshall was informed last night that he could have the nomination in the Eighth District if he desired it, but his answer could not be obtained up to a late hour. The candidacy of Conkling in this district has been urged by some of the Tammany leaders on account of his supposed strength as a Liberal Republican in a Republican quarter of the City. John Mullaly, the opponent for the nomination of Abram S. Hewitt in the Tenth District, was a Fire Commissioner during Tweed's rule. As Fernando Wood has expressed a wish "to die in Congress," and is willing to spend money to get a nomination, it is very likely the nomination will be given to him.

THE GERMAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The German Central Campaign Organization, lately formed by the different German Democratic and Liberal Republican organizations in aid of the Syracuse State ticket, at a meeting held at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last night, plainly illustrated the demoralization in Democratic ranks, owing to the unsavory action of the Tammany County Convention on Saturday. Disaffection was apparent on all sides, and there was no disposition manifested to engage in earnest business, but when proceedings had finally been opened a motion was immediately made to adjourn until the 4th of November. An angry discussion ensued, and Dr. Mierson and Charles Kinkel insisted that the delegate, Mr. Antonreith, should be called on to leave; a motion to that effect was, however, tabled. A resolution was passed directing the Executive Committee to prepare resolutions on the subject of the nominations after all shall have been made, to be submitted at the next meeting.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German Saloon-keepers Central Organization held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when some action was taken to select candidates for the Legislature whose views are in accordance with those of the saloon-keepers in regard to excise matters. They will demand from the next Legislature the enactment of a uniform Excise law for the whole State, and a provision providing for the election of the Excise Commissioners in each county by the people.

HON. JAMES HUSTED RENOMINATED.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the towns of Cortlandt, Lewisboro, Mount Pleasant, Newcastle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers, and Yorktown, at a Convention held at Sing Sing yesterday, unanimously renominated Hon. James W. Husted for Member of Assembly. Speeches were made by Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, Hon. George A. Brandreth, and Mr. Husted.

NOTES.

The John A. Dix Campaign Club of the Third Assembly District was organized on Tuesday evening last, at the rooms of the Thomas F. Geary Association, No. 220 Bowery, which will be the head-quarters of the club. Mr. David G. McKelvey was elected President, Mr. Patrick Lyons, Vice President; Mr. Hiram Haltze, Treasurer; and Mr. John H. Fanning, Secretary. Seventy-five members were enrolled on the occasion.

The Congressional Convention of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association of the Ninth District met last evening, at Loos' Hall, No. 594 Ninth avenue. Mr. George Wohlbrecht presided. Hon. Fernando Wood was nominated, by acclamation, for Congress from that district.

The Democrats of Westchester County, comprising the Twelfth Congressional District, will hold a convention at Mount Kisco, on Wednesday, 21st inst., to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress.

The Republican electors of the late town of West Farms will hold a meeting at Wray's Hall, in the village of West Farms, on Friday evening, for the purpose of electing seven delegates to the County Convention, to be held on Saturday next, 17th inst.

The Passaic County (N. J.) Republican Convention, for the nomination of Sheriff, met yesterday in Sisco's Hotel, Preakness. H. L. Butler was elected Chairman. John Allen was nominated on the first ballot for Sheriff, and J. C. Amiraux, J. G. Herrick, and Nixon Campbell for Coroners.

The full returns of the Newark charter election shows that while the Democracy have elected a majority of the Aldermen, the Republicans have a majority of about 600 in the city. The contest turned almost wholly on local issues. The enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law entered largely into the campaign. The Germans pledged themselves, to a man, to the support of candidates who were against the enforcement of the law, regardless of party.

A grand mass-meeting of the Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District will be held this evening. Gen. George H. Sharpe and others will address the meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Dittenhoefer presiding, it was resolved to recommend for Mayor the name of Frederick Kuhne, the eminent German banker of this City.

The Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District of Hudson County, N. J., have nominated Alexander Jacobus for Member of Assembly.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION'S NEW PREMISES.

The Bank of the Commonwealth purchased by Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, for account of the Clearing-house Association, is intended to be used as the head-quarters for the banking interests of this City, constituting, in fact, a Banking Exchange. It will contain a Clearing Department, a visiting-room for bank Presidents, and such other apartments as may be necessary for the proper transaction of business. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to the Purser of the Columbus, for the prompt delivery, at this office, of our Havana news package.

Eliza Nestor, aged twenty-six years, a servant at No. 33 Park avenue, died yesterday from burns, her clothes having taken fire from a stove.

John Fitzpatrick, aged fifty-five years, brought to Bellevue Hospital from the Second Precinct, in an unconscious condition, died yesterday.

Dr. L. Ferchtwanger will give a free lecture this evening in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union, on "Tin and its Compounds Used in the Arts."

The Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Col. Frederick Villmar commanding, held a parade for review and inspection in Tompkins square yesterday afternoon.

An American Express Company's wagon yesterday knocked down and killed Adam Schrieber, of No. 67 South Fifth avenue, at the corner of South Fifth avenue and Prince street.

Michael O'Connell, aged seven years, of No. 550 West Forty-third street, missing since Thursday last, was found drowned at the foot of Fortieth street, North River, yesterday.

Jeremiah Hefrou, aged thirty-five, of No. 10 Vandewater street, had both legs crushed between the wharf and a barge at Pier No. 27 North River, yesterday.

Theodore Martin, aged thirty-eight, a colored men, residing at No. 59 Sullivan street, was caught between two trucks at Pier No. 8 North River, and had several ribs fractured.

William Levy, aged thirty-four, a sailor, on board the steam-ship City of Paris, who had his leg fractured in a heavy sea on the 7th inst., was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The Board of Apportionment will meet at noon to-day to take some action on the estimates for 1875, and to authorize the issue of assessment bonds to the amount of $200,000.

Among the departures yesterday in the steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool, were the Bishop of Lichfield, Mrs. Senator Sprague and family, Fred. Vokes, and the Misses Jessie and Rosina Vokes.

The French gun-boat Kereaint, Commander Aubrey, arrived in the harbor yesterday from Sydney. She carries four guns, and is manned by a crew of 150 officers and men.

On and after Monday, the 19th inst., the steamers Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.

August Major, aged forty, steward in the Small-pox Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for having outraged the person of Eliza Collins, an emigrant patient.

Charles Jacobs, aged forty-two, a cigar-maker, committed suicide in the basement of his residence, No. 192 Seventh street, by hanging himself. He had a wife and eight children, and it is supposed that his impoverished condition drove him to self-destruction.

During a quarrel at 2 o'clock yesterday morning between John Scanlon, of No. 420 East Twentieth street, and Edward Mahon, of No. 412 East Nineteenth street, the former was stabbed in the left side by Mahon and slightly injured. Mahon was locked up.

The anniversary of the American Church Missionary Society will be held this evening, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street. Addresses will be delivered by the Bishop of Nevada and Arizona, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Henry C. Riley, D. D., missionary to Mexico, and Rev. J. T. Holly, D. D., missionary to Hayti.

The schooner R. M. Clark, of Middletown, Conn., laden with 5,000 bushels of corn, which collided with the schooner Trustam Dickens and sunk in seventy feet of water off Eaton's Neck, Long Island Sound, and was before reported a total loss, has been successfully raised by the Baxter Wrecking Company of New-York and taken into Lloyd's Harbor by their wrecking steamer John Fuller.

At the annual meeting of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Railroad stockholders the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: William Remsen, Robert Squires, Henry Hart, Sylvester R. Comstock, Charles S. Arthur, Phœnix Remsen, and Silvanus S. Riker.

George Kadema, aged forty-five, in a fit of despondency committed suicide at his residence, No. 408 East Eighth street, yesterday evening, by shooting himself through the head with a horse pistol. Coroner Woltman was notified, and ordered the body removed to the Morgue.

Patrick McKenna, a dealer in paper, and Nicola Campiglia and Pietro Paolo, keepers of junk shops in Crosby street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, for having in their possession 144 rolls of wall paper stolen from the factory of Messrs. White, Young & Warren.

Yesterday morning a night watchman named James Spencer discovered a man named Mathew Trainer inserting his arm through the side window of Murphy's liquor saloon, corner of Grand and Essex streets. The burglar was arrested, and held for trial in $1,000 at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

All persons having Croton water rents to pay who desire to avoid the additional penalty of ten per cent., which will be added to all water rents remaining unpaid on the 1st of November, should at once pay their bills at the Water Register's office, Room No. 10, City Hall. By going early they will escape the inconvenience of waiting their turn, which is unavoidable during the last few days of the month, when there is always a great rush to pay before the penalty takes effect.

Judge Charles S. Benedict sat in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to dispose of criminal cases. Several prisoners against whom indictments had been found pleaded, but as there was no cause ready for trial the court adjourned until to-day. In the matter of Solomon Spitzer, Anton Moller, Charles E. Bundell, and Zdenko Husa, who had been indicted for smuggling, a *nolle prosequi* in regard to the first named was entered by the United States District Attorney.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company, for several years past, have conveyed the children of Howard Mission School free to the American Institute Fair, Barnum's Museum, and various portions of the City. To-day, through the kindness of the managers of the American Institute, and the efforts of Mr. William A. Walker, the children of the Mission School visit the Fair of the American Institute at 2 o'clock.

The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among the members present were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. John W. Clifford, Hon. William M. Evarts, Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, Judge Samuel Watson of Tennessee, Hon. A. H. Stewart, of Virginia, and Gen. Richard Taylor, of Louisiana. The annual reports of the General Agent, Secretary, and Treasurer were received, and appropriations made for the ensuing year. At the close of the session the annual statement will be issued.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the Board of City Works made a requisition for the issue of bonds amounting to $115,000, for extending the distribution of water in various parts of the city.

The total registration for the two days this year foots up 45,433, as against 26,158 for the two first registry days last year. Monday next will be the last day of the registry this year.

Large accessions to the membership of the Handel and Haydn Society, of this city, have taken place during the past week. The regular rehearsal held last evening, at No. 605 Fulton street, was well attended.

In response to the request made by a committee of citizens of the Eighth Ward, eleven extra cars will be placed on the Brooklyn City Railroad Line to run between the Hamilton Ferry and the city line, on and after Monday next.

Nicholas Walsh, of No. 410 Van Brunt street, was found dead yesterday morning in a shed at the rear of Felix Simmons' liquor saloon, corner of Conover and Reid streets. An inquest will be held to-day.

Treasurer Medas, of the Board of Charity Commissioners, paid, between Aug. 1 and Oct. 13, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, for board of foundlings outside the institution, cases of abandonment, and board for illegitimate children, $1,016 89.

Yesterday F. Fallison was acquitted, before Judge Delmar and a jury, of a charge made against him of violating the Excise law. The Commissioners of Police and Excise some time ago convicted Fallison of the charge, and revoked his license. The Liquor Dealers' Protective Union claim that the jury decision does away with the conviction by the Commissioners, and intend to test the question in a higher court.

Mr. Seaman, who has been engaged for several months in investigating the Tax Office accounts, handed the result of his labors to the Controller yesterday morning. His report makes a volume of several hundred pages. The discrepancies discovered are said to be large, but the facts will not be made public until the report has been examined by the Board of Audit.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Tappan, an order was granted to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling Mayor Hunter to countersign the Controller's warrant for the salary of Thomas Whitford, a clerk in the Department of Fire and Buildings. The order was made returnable on the first Monday in November.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Col. N. B. Bartram and N. C. Pond were yesterday elected School Trustees for the village of Port Chester, in the place of H. M. Henderson and Philip Rollhause.

An election of two School Trustees for the village of White Plains, yesterday, resulted in the choice of Leonard Muller and James H. Moran. E. B. Long was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Ida Tams, an orphan girl fourteen years old, living with Mr. John H. Cornell and his wife, at Rye Neck, who died after an illness of four or five days without medical aid, have found that the deceased died of congestion of the brain, and consider that the people in whose care she was were chargeable with neglect in not procuring medical aid, and giving her proper care during her sickness.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have issued a notice that after noon, Oct. 18, all trains, in either direction, when running on double track, will keep to the right.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the New-Jersey Club for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Leon Abbett; Vice President, Andrew A. Gaddis; Secretary, H. A. Pierson; Treasurer, N. H. Shaefer.

John P. Hale was installed Pastor of the Claremont Presbyterian Church, Tuesday evening. Rev. J. M. Buchanan, D. D., delivered the sermon, Rev. Hiram Eddy the charge to the Pastor, and Rev. W. E. French the charge to the people.

William Hutchinson, the defaulting Cashier employed by Watson Brothers, of Jersey City, has confessed that he embezzled about $600 altogether. He abstracted the money while making bank deposits, and then altered the bank-book so as to cover it up.

Police Justice O'Reilly, of Harrison, yesterday sent to the Hudson County Jail for ten days Mrs. Connolly, the woman who jumped from a Pennsylvania Railroad train into the Passaic River, a couple of days ago. She said that she had had some trouble with her husband, which led her to attempt suicide.

Coroner Parsloe last evening began an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Erbe, who, it was suspected, was choked by her husband, at her home in Union Hill, on Monday evening. Dr. Rennie said that fright might have caused the woman's death. At the adjournment the jurors asked the Coroner to discharge Erbe on his own recognizance, but the Coroner decided to hold him till the close of the inquest.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton, is at the Astor House.

Dr. John Eric Ericksen, of London, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. G. Beals, of the Boston *Post*, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Major Joseph A. Potter, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George W. Riggs, of Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Baltic, is at the Winchester House.

Major J. M. Whittemore, United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mayor J. H. Buck, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. J. Meredith Read, Jr., United States Minister to Greece; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and State Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

The report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber, to whom was referred the question of the payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals in bulk, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed June 23, 1874, has been transmitted to Postmaster General Jewell. The conclusion reached is that the best method of payment is by means of affixing the stamps in such denomination as may be required to a coupon receipt, the receipt to be torn off, leaving the canceled-stamp on the stub in possession of the Postmaster. The cancellation of the stamp will be made by a punch instead of with ink. A combination of stamps of twenty-four denominations is suggested, and with these any given weight of matter from one pound to two thousand pounds may be prepaid with the use of not more than five of the denominations.

A LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, begins its sessions this evening, in the Church of St. James, on East Fifteenth street. A majority of the members are from English churches, but there are also a number of German and Scandinavian delegates. The recent death of Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany, for many years President of the synod, renders it necessary to elect a successor at this time. The Lutheran Church is the largest Protestant body in the world, having a membership of 40,000,000, distributed among all languages and nationalities. In this country the church numbers 600,000 communicants.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting at No. 7 West Thirteenth street last evening, for the purpose of deciding the protests in the rifle matches at the recent Fall meeting. The protest by members of the Separate Troop Cavalry that they were entitled to four more points than were awarded to them, was allowed, and they, therefore, win the first prize in the cavalry match—a silk guidon. In the cases of the Gatling and All-comers matches the testimony offered was not sufficient to warrant a decision, and the cases were postponed until next Wednesday evening, in order to permit the protestants to produce further witnesses.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.

A false alarm of fire was sounded in Hoboken about 8 o'clock last evening, and Nos. 1 and 2 trucks responded to the alarm. On the corner of Fourth and Washington streets they collided, and William Gartland, of Third street, one of the runners of Truck No. 1, was knocked down, the wheels of one truck passing over his head. He was taken in an unconscious condition to St. Mary's Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced fatal.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500, mainly of Texans and American grades of natives, of which the supply exceeds the demand. Good Shipping Steers scarce and in good demand at $4@$6 75; common to extra Stockers, $2 50@$3 50; through Texans, $2@$3 40. Shipments, 2,200. Hogs fairly active and steady; Poor to Fair, $5@$5 65; Good to Choice, $5 75@$6 35; receipts, 19,000; shipments, 10,000. Sheep active and a shade lower; Common to Choice, $2 95@$4; receipts, 731.

[Advertisement.]

Andrew Jackson Allen, the old actor and costumer, had a favorite expression, "That's your sort." If living he would apply it to Knox's matchless Fall and Winter fashions of gentlemen's Hats. Procurable at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Bishop of Lichfield, Frederick Vokes, Miss Jessie Vokes, Miss Victoria Vokes, Miss Rosina Vokes, Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Fawdon, H. Hodson, Rev. E. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore, Miss Josephine Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, Mrs. Clara Marll and child, W. Howard Bender, Mr. Carter, G. J. Forsyth Grant, Dr. Albert Van Derveen, Henry F. Budge, Mrs. Goodhue, Miss McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Washburne, infant, and maid, A. Kohn, Frederick Walton, Mrs. J. W. Howe, child, and maid, Miss Bristed, Mrs. P. C. Kane, Miss Kane, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Miss Rogers, and maid, Mrs. Senator Sprague, three children, infant, governess, and maid, Mrs. Charles Morgan, three children, and maid, J. N. Sears, G. M. Fairchild, Mrs. George Hyde, Miss Hyde, Miss M. Hyde, Miss G. Hyde, Ygnacio Zizaur, Mr. Carver, James Wardrobe, S. Goldenberg, Lewis Crane, C. W. Topham, S. Clift, two Misses Clift and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schemerhorn, Jr., Miss Annie E. Schemerhorn, Master A. F. Schemerhorn, Master Edward G. Schemerhorn, Miss L. M. Muller, Mrs. MacKubin, Miss Nellie MacKubin, Charles MacKubin, Edward G. Richmond, Mrs. S. F. B. Morse, Miss Morse and maid, Mrs. T. H. Selby, Miss Annie Selby, Miss Jennie Selby, Master Ralph Selby, Master Percy Selby, T. M. Hoff, Col. F. W. Cumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schussler and child, George Hamilton, C. W. Benson, C. E. Appleby, R. Shaw Wood, R. Benedict, David Sears, David Jackson, Hugh Neilson, R. J. Walford, Charles R. Penniman, Harry B. Hollins, Miss Cora Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wheelock, S. K. Lothrop, Jr., H. N. Jeffries, R. D. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Cushing, two children, and maid, Mrs. David Sears and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leith, child, infant, and nurse, Mr. Loforte, A. Woodthorpe, Mr. Mauger, Mr. Burke, Mr. Mortimer, F. Ransome, J. Duncan Smith, Mr. Andrea, Mr. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Walcott.

In steam-ship Deutschland, for Bremen.—Mrs. J. M. Hoppin, Miss Cornelia K. Manley, Mrs. Julia L. Slack, Charles Rodmann, Miss S. Hayes, Miss H. Beech, A. Loebbecke, B. Kingsbaker, Mrs. F. Silbermann and child, Mrs. Josephine Westhoff, Daniel Wiegand and wife, Gustav Feuernagel, Miss Katie Lye, Miss Franziska Armbruester, C. Kahn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—Robert O. Teadwell, Jean Rosenfeld, wife and seven children, Mrs. Julia Flamme and child, Charles Gunther, Adolphe Strauss, Theodore Muhle, Theophile Euphrat, Mrs. Bertha Johannsen, Ferdinand Schuchardt and wife, Miss Rosa Schulze, John Meiss, wife, and four children, H. Withoff, Mrs. Johanna Flor, Otto Kleemann, Rudolph Kleemann, Ernst Billhuber, Carl Kleinbeck, Wilhelm Reise, Carl Weidner, Friedrich Franke, John C. Hahn, Gottfried Lindauer, Wenzel Wirth, Zacharias Bentheim, wife, and child, Miss Emma L. Alder, G. O. Johnson, Peter Götz, wife, and child, Miss Helene Hensel, Mrs. Louise Mohr, Bernhard Steger, Mrs. Catharine Berger and child, Heinrich Hering, Peter Distel, Miss Hulda Rosenthal, W. Eydenmüller.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—J. P. Schrymer, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Mrs. E. Mahaffey, George Damon, Charles Freidenberg, D. L. Ferrier, Arthur Bailey, J. D. White, Edward Bush, John Nugent.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:11 | Sun sets....5:21 | Moon sets...8:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:47 | Gov. Island.11:36 | Hell Gate..12:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Professor Morse, Stead, Key West, Fla., Fred Schmidt; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; G. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Memling, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Vicksburg, Rudolph, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Gold Stream, Cozzens, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Eidsvold (Norw.), Lyderson, London, Tetens & Bockmann; Blomidon (Br.), Cord, Aspinwall, C. W. Bertaux; Guiseppi D'Abundo (Ital.), Camaroti, Cette, Slocovich & Co.; Anna and Bertha (Ger.), Haisert, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Trait d'Union (Br.), Ballou, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Eugenio (Ital.), Castellano, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Edye & Co.; Abbie N. Franklin, Means, Rio de Janeiro, James Henry; Lothair (Br.), Browne, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Son.

Brigs Ida, (Nor.) Lorenzen, Hull, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; John Mason, Porter, St. Pierre, Mart., Overton & Hawkins; Purcelle (Br.) Bungay, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Daylight, Marks, Georgetown, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Sarah S. Kennedy, Peterson, Cadiz and Seville, J. Zittlesen; Thomas Owen, Guptill, Havana, Cuba, M. Hunter & Co.; Gem, Pierce, Port Spain, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. J. T. Chandler (Br.) Merriam, Wolfville, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; N. Hand, Doherty, Para, F. Moran.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg Oct. .., with merchandise and passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Dalian, (Br.,) Leighton, Patras Sept. 10, Gibraltar 21st, and Madeira 25th, with fruit to Tapscott, Bros. & Co. Oct. 13, lat. 37 20, lon. 70 40, spoke ship Chillian Wallah, (Br.,) from ——, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde. Had northerly winds and head seas the entire passage. Oct. 11, lat. 31 34, lon. 78 08, passed schr. Emily S. Gildersleeve, of Bridgeport, bound N.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion steam-ship Co.

Bark Wakefield, (of Boston,) Carver, Manila May 28, with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Anjier July 7, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 19, and crossed the equator Sept. 19, in lon. 35; July 16, lat. 10 S., lon. 90 E., exchanged signals with bark Rosina, from Padang for New-York.

Bark Maria Antonia, (Span.,) Alvado, Cadiz 53 days, with wine, &c., to H. Batier & Bro.

Schr. Addie Walton, (of Quincy,) Hamilton, Wentworth, N. S., 13 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with 425 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Evadne, (of La Have,) McKean, Point-a-Pitre 19 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Chas. Morford, Burns, Charleston 5 ds., with naval stores to Blossom, Page & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Carrie, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Louisa Birdsall, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.
Schr. J. K. Shaw, Shaw, Baltimore.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Baltimore.
Schr. Franklin Bell, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. H. J. May, Blackman, Beverly.
Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Gloucester.
Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohasset, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Express, Wass, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Geo. W. Richards, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eleanor, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lottie Klots, Endicott, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Charlie Miller, Jones, Providence.
Schr. S. C. Thompson, Hull, Providence.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.
Schr. A. L. Wilder, French, Providence.
Schr. Sea Foam, Philbrook, Providence.
Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Lord, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Clyde, Kenniston, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Z. C. Adams, Robinson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jacob Rienzle, Steelman, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Harriet M. Crowell, Crowell, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Revenue, Phinney, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Hickman, Talman, Boston.
Schr. War Steed, Phinney, Boston.
Schr. Ida L., Burgess, Boston.
Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Boston.
Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Hibbard, Boston.
Schr. Boston, Hallock, Boston.
Schr. Darius Eddy, Conners, Boston.
Schr. A. M. Chadwick, Atkins, Boston.
Schr. Twenty-one Friends, Jeffers, Boston.
Schr. Mary and Eliza, Hartley, Portsmouth.
Schr. Mary Ella, Patterson, Portsmouth, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Frolic, Tillingham, Chilmar, Mass.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, Brookhaven.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Somerset.
Schr. Geo. W. Raymond, Hayden, Somerset.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Kelsey, Hartford.
Schr. Hattie Lou, Squires, Hartford.
Schr. Miantic, Martin, Hartford.
Schr. Neptune, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London.
Schr. Lottie Fish, Hall, St. George, N. B., with stone to order.
Schr. W. D. Marvel, O'Keefe, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, New-Bedford.
Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Baltic, Robinson, Salem, for Port Johnson.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hamburg, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Uncle Joe, Brooks, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Patron, Davis, Jonesport.
Schr. Wm. C. Bee, Marks, New-Haven.
Schr. A. H. Hall, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. D. J. Willetts, Staplin, Stonington.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Taunton, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Josephine, Wakeley, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Statesman, Wass, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to order.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Essex, Conn.
Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Anadir, Thompson, Millstone Point.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; State of Nevada, for Glasgow; Russia, for Liverpool; City of San Antonio, for New-Orleans; Geo. Washington, for Portland; ship Martha, for Antwerp; bark San Luis, for Liverpool; brig Florence, for Mobile.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—Arr. steamers Elizabeth, from New-York, and Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia. Cld. steamer F. W. Brune, for New-York; schr. Stephen Davol, for Chelsea, Mass. Sld. steamer Caspian, for Liverpool; barks Prinds Oscar, for Befast; Palestina, for Caibarien, and brig Elizabeth, for St. Jago.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Arr. steamer Neptune, Barry, from New-York. Cld. steamers Worcester, Hedge, for Savannah; Aries, Whelden, for Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, for New-York; barks Stillman B. Allen, (new,) of Boston, Taylor, for Melbourne; Domenico, (Ital.,) Culotta, for Gibraltar, via. New-York; brig Ida C., (Br.,) Stevens, for San Domingo; schr. Maggie D. Marston, Hooper, for Booth Bay, to load for Charleston, S. C. Sld. steamer Aries, brig Ida. Schr. Isabella Thompson, from Bangor, for Providence, was towed into Wood's Hole, on the 14th inst., by the steamer Island Home, full of water, having been run into at 5 o'clock A. M. of the same day, by the schr. Nettie Lampher, of Lynn, when off the Cross Rip lightboat. The Isabella Thompson was cut down to the water's edge. Also arr. steamer Atlas, (Br.,) Hoseason, from Liverpool; schr. J. T. Weaver, Basles, from Philadelphia. The schr. Ontario, of Calais, laden with molding sand, was discovered off Highland Light, Cape Cod, Oct. 13, in distress and leaking badly. The tug C. M. Winch towed her into Provincetown, and placed her upon the flat, where she remains. Schr. Abbie Bursley, from a coal port, was at anchor in Hyannis Harbor on the 14th inst., in a leaky condition, having struck on Pollock Rip.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; schrs. My Rover, from New-York; Bella Russell, from Philadelphia; Grace Bradley, from Boston; A. G. Ireland, from New-York. Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; schr. T. J. H. White, for Jacksonville.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 14.—Arr. barks Jonathan Chase, from New-York; Nellie May, from Charleston.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 14.—Arr. schr. Mattie Hilas, from Rahway, N. J. The schr. American Eagle, from Providence, is anchored off here. Passed down, brig Kodiah, for Antwerp; steamer Reading, for Boston; schrs. Belmont, for Portland; Canada, for Providence. Passed up, steamers Norfolk, from Richmond; Allentown, from a trial trip; schrs. Dexter, from Suffolk, Va.; Juliet, from Calais; Narcissa, from Norfolk; John D. Paige and James H. Gordon, from Boston; Bessie Morris, from Portsmouth; S. W. Hawes, from New-York; Caroline, from Millville. Passed down, schrs. Estelle Day, Abby L. Dow, J. S. Alburger, and Adella Corson, for Boston; William and James, for Elizabeth River. There is a Norw. bark below, coming up. Afternoon—Passed up, bark Mindet, from Liverpool; steamer Fanita, from New-York; schrs. Mary A. Hood, Elwood Burton, Jno. S. Detwiler, Jos. Maxfield, Wm. F. Phelps, Twenty-one Friends, and George Nevanger, from Boston; Agnes P. Bacon, from Portsmouth; L. S. Levering, from Providence; Rebecca Shepherd, from Fall River; Mary P. Hudson, from Salem; Andrew Nebinger, from Bath; Mercy T. Trundy, from Windsor, N. S., for Wilmington, Del. Passed down, steamer Saxon, for Boston; schr. John C. Collingham, for Roxbury.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 14.—Two hermaphrodite-rigged steamers (unknown) passed up last evening. The bark John Starr sld. for southern ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 14.—Cld. steamer City of Dallas, for New-York. Arr. at the Passes, barks Lalla, from Havana; Prudhoe, from Malaga. Sld. steamer Lalande, for Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 14.—Arr. bark Overton, in ballast from New-York, to load for Liverpool. Arr. this afternoon, bark Alfred, 35 ds. from Barrow, in ballast. The bark reported yesterday with the loss of her foretopgallant-mast is stated to be from New-York. The ship Trafalgar remains. The schrs. Addie M. Hayes and Warren S. Nelson, from Virginia, for New-York, are reported here, and leaking badly. The following vessels are also here: A. and E. Benton, Mary Weaver, Calvin S. Edwards, West Wind, and sloops Yankee and Island Belle, and schrs. Charles & Rogers, the last from Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Bark J. Austin, from New-York via the St. Lawrence arr. here last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Cld. steamer Kenilworth, for Liverpool; schrs. Fanny G. Warren, for Trinidad; Rosina, for Rockland, Me.; Isaac L. Clark, for Boston; Young Teaser, for New-Bedford. Arr. steamer Fanita, from New-York; bark Mindet, from Liverpool; schrs. E. A. Hooper, from Pawtucket; Young Teaser, from New-Bedford; Mahaska, from Portland; Jennie Middleton, from Savannah. Schr. Mary Helen, (of East Machias,) Robinson, Naguabo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co. Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co. Ship Hudson, Pratt, London 30 ds., and 28 ds. from Isle of Wight, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London 40 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Ship British America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Bremen 38 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Bark Rapuelo, (Ital.,) Mortola, London 45 ds., in ballast to I. Benham. Brig Luigino la Monica, (Ital.,) Bossano, Naples 64 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 30.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 14.—Sld. steam-ship Mediator, for Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 14.—Arr. ship Annie, Gonday, Bent, Antwerp; bark Lynton, St. Stephens, N. B. Cld. ship Lillie Lorillard, Webster, Liverpool; schrs. Joseph Gouther, Watts, St. John, N. B.; Hattie A. Butler, Read, Portland. Sld. steam-ships Leo and Rapidan, New-York. The bark Nederland has not yet gone to pieces, but cannot be saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schr. R. M. Clark, (of Middletown, Conn.,) laden with 5,000 bushels of corn, which collided with schr. Tristam Dickens, and sunk in 30 feet of water off Eaton's Neck, Long Island Sound, before reported a total loss, has been successfully raised by the Baxter Wrecking Co., and taken into Lloyd's Harbor by their wrecking steamer John Fuller.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sld. for the United States, Helicon, A. Heaton, Gutenburg, Malta, Farwell, Commodore Dupont, Uncle Joe, and Anna Olivari. Arr. out on the 14th inst., Viscount Canning, Georgia, and Fido. Also arr. out, Ennis, Lije Houghton, and Insula Capri.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania sld. to-day for Philadelphia, with 27 cabin and 170 steerage passengers. The steam-ship France, which put back to this port disabled, proceeded on her voyage to New-York yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 14.—The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Jennings, and the Cunard Line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Moreland, both from New-York Oct. 3, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at midnight 12th inst., and the latter at 11 A. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Oct. 14.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Hedderwich, from New-York Oct. 3, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 14.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship America, Capt. De Limon, from New-York Oct. 3, for Bremen, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Pommerania, from New-York Oct. 1, arrived at Plymouth Oct. 11 at 8 A. M., instead of Oct. 12, as before reported.

Silver-Plated Ware

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Meriden Britannia Co.,

No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Extract from Judges' Report.

"We consider the goods made by this company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

Fine White

Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings.

Weighing 1 3-4 Carats, per pair, $165
Weighing 2 Carats, per pair, 200
Weighing 2 1-8 Carats, per pair, 225
Weighing 2 3-8 Carats, per pair, 260
Weighing 2 5-8 Carats, per pair, 300
Weighing 2 3-4 Carats, per pair, 325
Weighing 3 Carats, per pair, 360
Weighing 3 1-4 Carats, per pair, 390

ALL IN CURRENCY.

Large Sizes in Proportion.

These are the best and cheapest Diamonds ever offered in this market.

HOWARD & CO.,

Diamond Merchants,

No. 222 5th av., New-York.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN ST.,

UP STAIRS,

will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of

STERLING SILVER-WARE

OF A

SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,

AT MUCH

BELOW MARKET PRICES.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.

Ready-Made and Custom

CLOTHING.

New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks, English and French Suitings, &c.

ALSO

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHEPARD, Le BOUTILLIER & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We have now on exhibition, without doubt, the finest assortment of

FRENCH PASSEMENTERIES

Ever seen in this market, many of the designs especially prepared for us. There will be found in this department full lines of Braids, Buttons, Velvets, Satins, Silks, &c.—in fact, every article to fully complete the most elaborate dress.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

893 BROADWAY AND 13 EAST 19TH ST.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co

SUGAR REFINERS,

No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,

Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups, promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH!

Smith's Patent Perforated BUCKSKIN UNDER-GARMENTS prevent all Lung Diseases, and are a Sure Cure for Rheumatism. Send for circulars.

D. C. HALL & CO., Manufacturers,

No. 44 WEST BROADWAY, New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM PURIFIES THE Blood. Hyatt's [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1300 Western Union.. 79¼	900 Rock Island...... 98½
200 do......s3. 78¾	100 do...... 98½
200 do...... 79⅛	400 do...... 98
200 do......s3. 79⅛	200 do...... 98⅛
800 do......b3. 79⅛	400 Pacific Mail...... 46⅞
200 do......s3. 79⅛	1100 do...... 46½
1300 do...... 79⅛	1400 do...... 46⅜
200 do......b30. 79⅜	300 do...... 46⅝
200 do...... 79¼	100 do...... 46⅜
200 do......s3. 79⅛	900 do...... 46½
1100 do...... 79⅛	1200 do...... 46¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 100⅝	500 Union Pacific....c. 35⅝
20 do...... 100⅝	500 do...... 35⅝
300 do...... 100⅝	700 do...... 35⅝
100 do...... 100⅝	800 do...... 35½
100 do...... 100⅝	900 do...... 35½
100 do......s3. 100⅝	1200 do...... 35⅝
200 St. Paul...... 32⅞	900 do......s3. 35⅝
200 do......s3. 32⅞	500 do...... 35⅝
200 do......s3. 32¾	400 do......b3. 35⅝
200 do...... 32¾	600 do......s3. 35½
900 Erie...... 28	700 do...... 35⅝
500 do......c. 28	900 North-western...... 38⅛
100 do...... 28⅛	100 do......s3. 38⅛
200 do......s3. 28⅛	100 do...... 38⅜
700 do...... 28⅜	100 do......b3. 38⅜
400 do...... 28⅛	100 do...... 38⅜
100 do...... 28⅛	100 do...... 38¼
500 do...... 28½	100 do......c. 38¼
1000 do...... 28⅜	700 do...... 38¼
1000 Ohio & Miss...... 27⅜	100 do......b3. 38⅜
1300 do...... 27½	200 do......s3. 38¼
900 Lake Shore...... 78⅞	600 do...... 38¼
1000 do...... 78¾	300 Toledo & Wab...... 31
800 do...... 78⅞	100 do......s3. 31⅛
100 do...... 79	100 do...... 31⅛
800 do......c. 78¾	100 do...... 31⅛
2100 do...... 79	200 do...... 31½
100 do......s3. 78⅞	200 do...... 31⅛
900 do...... 78⅞	400 do...... 31⅛
900 do......s3. 78⅞	100 do...... 31¼
100 do...... 78⅞	100 do...... 31¼
200 do...... 78⅞	100 do......b3. 31¼
500 do...... 78⅞	100 do...... 31¼
100 do...... 79	100 C., C. & I. C...s30. 10½
100 do...... 79	100 do...... 10½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......b. c.112⅞	$1,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.117¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.115½	1,000 U.S.5-20R.'68.117
	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81,R.112⅝
5,000 U.S.5-20R.'67.116½	11,000 do......b.c.112⅝
10,000 do......b.c.116¼	30,000 U.S.6s,Cur.b.c.117⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 94⅜	2600 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 79
1,000 California 7s.111⅜	800 do...... 79⅛
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'ty. Reg......108	300 do......s3. 79
	700 do...... 79
1,000 C. & O. 1st...... 50	200 do......s5. 78⅞
2,000 do...... 50½	2200 do...... 78⅞
6,000 C. & N. W. C. Cou. G. bds.. 80¼	400 do......s3. 78¾
	800 do......b3. 78¾
1,000 Cen. P. G. bs.. 92¾	100 do...... 79
1,000 do...... 92⅞	1600 do...... 79⅛
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 88⅝	300 do...... 79⅛
2,000 do...... 88½	600 do......s3 78⅞
10,000 Oh. & M. 2d... 73½	100 do......b3. 78⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 2d... 71	500 do......s3. 78¾
27 B'k of Commerce.117	500 C., M. & S.P.b.c.c. 32⅞
20 Mechanics' B'k...136	200 do......s3. 32¾
5 Marine Bank......120	100 do...... 32⅞
67 D. & H. Canal......115½	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c...... 51⅞
100 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 79⅛	
1000 do...... 79⅛	100 Rens. & Sara......109
500 do...... 79⅛	200 C. & N. W. b. c.b3. 38⅜
600 do...... 79⅛	200 do...... 38⅜
800 do...... 79⅛	100 do......c. 38⅛
800 do......b3. 79¼	200 do...... 38⅜
200 do......s3. 79⅛	500 do...... 38⅜
700 do...... 79⅛	300 do......b3. 38⅜
300 do......b3. 79½	200 do...... 38⅜
300 do......c. 79⅜	200 do......s3. 38¼
900 do...... 79⅛	100 do...... 38⅜
100 do...... 79⅛	10 N. J. Cen......104
300 Pacific Mail...b. c. 46¼	100 do......s60. 103½
100 do......b3. 46⅝	200 O. & M...b. c.s3. 27⅜
200 do...... 46⅜	200 do...... 27⅜
200 do...... 46⅜	500 do...... 27¼
200 d...... 46⅜	200 do...... 27½
100 do......c. 46⅛	400 do...... 27⅜
1300 do...... 46¼	140 Del., L. & West...106¾
500 do......s3. 46⅝	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 11½
300 do...... 46⅜	400 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 35¾
2000 do...... 46½	100 do...... 35⅞
100 do......s3. 46⅝	500 do...... 35¾
300 do......b3. 46⅜	1600 do...... 35⅝
300 do...... 46⅝	100 do...... 35¾
500 do......s3. 46½	800 do......b3. 35⅝
200 do......s3. 46½	800 do...... 35½
800 Erie......b. c.s3. 28⅛	300 do...... 35½
100 do......b3. 28⅜	800 do...... 35⅝
200 do...... 28⅜	500 do...... 35⅝
600 do...... 28¼	100 do...... 35½
1900 do...... 28⅛	200 do......b10. 35½
200 do...... 28	100 C. & R. I...b. c.b3. 98⅛
300 do...... 27⅞	300 do...... 98⅛
500 do...... 27⅞	300 do...... 98⅛
300 do...... 27⅞	100 do......s3. 98
100 do...... 27⅞	100 do...... 98⅛
400 do...... 27⅞	300 do......s3. 98¼
300 do...... 27½	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 31¼
100 do...... 27½	300 do......s3. 31¼
10 do...... 27	400 do...... 31⅛
100 do...... 27⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.100⅝
100 do...... 27⅛	100 do...... 100¾
100 do...... 27⅜	100 do...... 101
300 do...... 27½	200 Cle. & Pitts. Gt'd. 87⅜
50 do...... 28	100 B., H. & Erie.b. c. 1¼
1100 do...... 27⅞	100 Mary'd Coal.b. c. 18½
300 do...... 27½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Un...... 79⅛	100 Panama......112¼
300 do...... 79⅛	100 do...... 112½
800 do......s3. 79	1100 Lake Shore...... 78⅞
100 do...... 79⅛	100 do......s3. 78¾
500 do......s3. 79⅛	200 do...... 78⅞
300 do......b3. 79¼	1300 do...... 78⅞
200 do...... 79⅛	300 do...... 78¾
1900 do...... 79⅛	500 do...... 78⅞
100 do...... 78⅞	300 do...... 78⅞
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 46¼	100 do......c. 78⅞
200 do...... 46⅜	500 do...... 78⅞
500 do......s3. 46⅜	400 do...... 78⅞
300 do......s3. 46⅜	100 North-west...... 38⅛
150 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.101	400 do...... 38⅛
400 do...... 100¾	100 do......s3. 38⅛
600 Erie...... 27⅞	100 do...... 38⅛
100 do...... 27½	700 do...... 38⅛
100 do......c. 27½	300 do......b3. 38¼
10 do...... 28	10 N. J. Cen......opg.104
100 do...... 27⅞	200 Rock Island......s3. 98
200 do......s3. 27½	200 do...... 98
100 do...... 27½	400 do...... 98⅛
400 do...... 27⅝	100 do...... 98
500 do......b3. 27⅞	100 do...... 97⅞
1000 do...... 27⅜	300 do...... 98
600 do......b3. 27¼	200 St. Paul...... 32⅝
100 do...... 27½	100 do...... 32⅜
900 Union Pacific...... 35½	200 do...... 32⅝
200 do...... 35¾	100 St. Paul Pref...... 51¼
200 do...... 35⅝	300 Toledo & Wab.s3. 31¼
300 do...... 35⅝	700 do...... 31⅝
100 do...... 35½	100 do......c. 31⅛
100 do......b3. 35½	200 do...... 31⅝
200 do...... 35½	10 Morris & Essex...... 97½
700 do......b3. 35⅝	100 Atlan. & Pac. P...... 11¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s R., '81......b.c.117⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......116½
2,000 U. S. 5-20C.'62.112⅞	4,000 do...... 116
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67......117¼	2,200 U. S. 10-40 R...111¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.. 94	100 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 38¼
10,000 Cen. P. G. bs.. 92⅞	100 do...... 38⅜
1,000 do...... 93	100 do...... 38⅜
3,000 Chi. & Alt 1st.110	300 do...... 38¼
2,000 Chi. & A. Inc... 98	600 do...... 38⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.100½	300 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 78¾
2,000 H.&S.J.8s.Con. 79⅝	300 do...... 78⅞
5,000 D. & H. Reg., '91......b. c.106	800 do...... 79
	300 do...... 78⅞
10,000 U. P. 7s, Land Grant......b.c. 84¾	400 do...... 78⅞
	1000 do...... 79
	200 do...... 78⅞
10,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st......b.c. 71½	200 do......s3. 78¾
	1100 do...... 79
500 W. U. Tel...b.c. 79⅛	200 do...... 78¾
100 do......b3. 79¼	1900 do...... 78⅝
400 do...... 79¼	900 do......s3. 78½
1500 do...... 79⅜	6600 do...... 78½
100 do......s3. 79½	10 P., F. W. & C. G. b.c. 91½
900 do...... 79½	52 do......c. 91
100 do...... 79⅜	600 Un. Pac...b.c.b3. 35⅝
1400 do...... 79¼	200 do...... 35⅝
100 do...... 79⅛	300 do......b3. 35¾
100 do...... 79¼	400 do...... 35⅝
200 Am. Dist. Tel...... 41	500 do...... 35⅝
10 Amer. Ex...... 61½	200 do...... 35⅝
300 Pac. Mail...b.c. 46½	25 N. J. Cen...b.c.104
100 do......s3. 46½	100 C. & R. I...b.c.b3. 98
100 do...... 46⅝	200 do...... 98⅛
900 do...... 46¾	100 do...... 98
100 do......b3. 46⅞	100 do...... 98⅛
100 do...... 46⅝	100 do...... 98¼
500 do......s3. 46½	200 do...... 98
7 Mich. Cen......b.c. 72½	100 C., M. & St. P...b.c. 32⅞
900 Panama......b.c.112½	100 T., W. & W.b.c.s3 31½
100 Erie......b.c. 27⅞	300 do...... 31½
100 do......b3. 27⅞	100 do...... 31⅝
800 do...... 27⅞	200 do...... 31½
200 do...... 27½	400 do...... 31⅝
600 do...... 27⅞	100 Del., L. & W...b.c.106⅞
500 do......s3. 27¾	200 O. & M...b.c.b3. 27½
29 Ill. Cen......b.c. 90½	25 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 10⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

700 West. Union...s3. 79⅛	10 N. J. Cen....opg.104¼
1600 do...... 79⅛	300 North-western.s3 38
1700 do......s3. 79	600 do...... 38
1500 do...... 79	100 do......b3. 37⅞
2700 do...... 78⅞	100 do...... 37⅞
800 do......b3. 79	100 do......b3. 38
300 do......b3. 78⅞	800 do...... 37⅞
300 do...... 78¾	27 N. W. Pref...... 53½
1500 do...... 78¾	300 Illinois Cen...... 91
1500 do...... 78⅝	100 do......s10. 91
200 Pacific Mail...... 46½	100 Rock Island...s3. 98
700 do...... 46⅝	200 do...... 98
600 do...... 46½	100 do...... 97⅞
100 Erie...... 27¾	100 do...... 97¾
800 do...... 27⅝	100 St. Paul...... 32⅝
100 do...... 27½	200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 31½
100 do...... 27⅝	200 do...... 31⅝
100 do......s3. 27¼	600 do......b3. 31⅝
1200 Union Pacific...... 35½	600 do...... 31¼
500 do...... 35⅝	400 D., L. & W...b3 107
2000 Lake Shore...... 78½	500 do...... 107
700 do......s3. 78⅝	200 Ohio & Miss...... 27½
500 do...... 78½	200 do......s3. 27½
600 do...... 78⅝	100 do...... 27⅝
600 do...... 78¼	200 C., C. & I. C...s3. 10½
1000 do...... 78⅜	20 Panama...... 112

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

There has been no reaction to-day in the Wall street markets from the drooping tendency which has so strongly characterized them for a week past; on the contrary, there has been some further evidence of inactivity in speculation and investment as well as depression in prices. The results of the day's transaction show a barely steady Gold market, a slight weakness in a dull market for Foreign Exchange and a falling off of ¼ to 1¾ ₱ cent. in the list of leading Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. It was expected that the much-talked-of annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company made public to-day would exert a strengthening influence on the Stock Exchange, but in this, as in many other matters in Wall street there was some disappointment. The market was wholly unaffected by it, and the Company stock, even, failed to show any improvement under its influence. The general anticipation was that the report would show a highly favorable exhibit, and while it is by no means unfavorable as a whole, the decrease of $751,000 in net earnings for the year was the pivot on which the spirit of dissatisfaction seemed to turn. It is gratifying to know, however, that the deficiency of the first nine months was, to some extent, compensated by the augmented earnings of the last quarter of the fiscal year, and by a still better exhibit for the first quarter of the current year, out of both of which the dividends were paid, leaving a handsome surplus for the cash account. The report will be found in another column. Advices received by officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company represent that the steam-ship Alaska, stranded in the late typhoon on the Chinese coast, had not been released from her dangerous position up to latest reports.

The Gold market was entirely devoid of interest, and the price was stereotyped from opening to close at 110. The only rates on Gold Loans were 1@1½ ₱ cent. for borrowing, and "flat." Money rules easy at 2½@3 ₱ cent. on Call Loans, and prime discount at 6 to 7½ ₱ cent., according to time of maturity. Foreign Exchange was generally dull and heavy. The rates for Sterling, for actual business, were $4 83¾@$4 84 for sixty days' bills and $4 86¾@$4 87 for short sight; nominal asking rates, $4 84½@$4 87½. Continentals were firm at 94¾@95⅞ for Reichmarks, 96¼@96⅜ for Cables, and 516¼@513¾ for prime Paris francs. Government Bonds were steady in tone, with a fair business; the market presented no unusual feature.

The total transactions in Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Exchange, to-day, reached 161,000 shares. The largest dealings were in Lake Shore and Western Union, of which 42,100 and 30,700 shares were sold, respectively. Erie sold to the extent of 20,400 shares: Union Pacific, 18,600; Pacific Mail, 16,900; 10,200 in North-west, 6,300 in Wabash, and 4,500 in Rock Island. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, the first sales of Erie this morning were made ⅞ ₱ cent. lower; Pacific Mail and Union Pacific showed a decline of ⅜ ₱ cent., and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent., with the exception of New-York Central, which was ⅛ higher. Erie advanced from 28 to 28⅜, and reacted to 28⅛ before the call, after which a further decline took place to 27¼; from this point there was a recovery to 27⅝ before 1 o'clock. At the second call sales were made as low as 27⅛, but a subsequent advance to 27¾ took place, the final sales being at 27¼, against 28⅞ yesterday. The general market was even more eccentric in its course than Erie, with the changes, however, confined within a comparatively narrow radius; thus, the range was only ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., except in the cases of Erie, Lake Shore, and Western Union. Lake Shore opened at 78⅞, afterward reached 79¼, and closed at 78¼@78⅜. Western Union was firm until after the second call at 79⅜ to 79½, but later declined to 78⅝, sales, and nominally to 78⅜@78½. As a rule, the closing prices were the lowest made. Panama sold at 112⅛@112½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 106¾@107⅛; New-Jersey Central at 101; Fort Wayne at 91@91½; Pittsburg at 87⅜; Illinois Central at 91, and Pacific Mail at 46½. There were no new features in the market for State Securities and the Railway Mortgages, the transactions having been exceedingly small and prices scarcely changed from those of yesterday. Of the former only $5,000 were sold, and of the latter $71,000. Delaware and Hudson, Registered, of 1891, brought 106; Michigan Central 7s, 100½; Chicago and Alton Firsts, 110; Chicago and Alton Incomes, 98; Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds, 80¼; Ohio and Mississippi Second, 73½; Central Pacifics, 92¾@93; Union Pacific Firsts, 88⅝@88½, and Land Grants, 84¾. C., C. and I. C. Firsts sold at 71½, and Chesapeake and Ohio First at 50@50½. City Bank Shares were in moderate demand. Mechanics' sold at 136, Marine at 120, and Commerce at 117. London advices were not particularly important. The stock market showed a further weakness and decline in Erie, which dragged to 25⅝, but rallied to 25¾@25⅞ at the close. The Bank of England lost £137,000 by withdrawal on balance to-day. The general markets were quiet and steady.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out, on Government account, $30,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $19,000 for interest on the public debt. The receipts for customs were $264,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117¼	117¼
American Gold	110	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 83¾@$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100½	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅝	97¾
Pacific Mail	47	46½
St. Paul Common	33	32¾
St. Paul Preferred	51	51¼
Western Union	79½	78⅝
Union Pacific	35⅞	35⅜
Lake Shore	79	78⅜
Toledo and Wabash	31¼	31¼
North-western Common	38½	37⅞
North-western Preferred	55	53½
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¾	107
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104
Panama	112¾	112
Erie	28⅞	27¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	27⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	10½	10½
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	100½	1,800
Rens. & Saratoga	109	109	100
Erie	28⅝	27⅛	20,400
Morris & Essex	97½	97½	10
Lake Shore	79¼	78¼	42,100
Wabash	31⅝	31	6,300
North-western	38½	37⅞	10,200
North-western, preferred	53½	53½	27
Rock Island	98½	97⅞	4,500
Fort Wayne	91½	91	62
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅞	32⅝	1,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul, pref.	51¾	51	300
Pittsburg	87⅜	87⅜	200
Del. Lack. & Western	107⅛	106¾	740
New-Jersey Central	104¼	103½	155
Michigan Central	72½	72½	10
Illinois Central	91	90½	429
Union Pacific	35¾	35⅝	18,600
C. C. & Ind. Central	10⅞	10½	500
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27¼	3,900
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¼	1¼	100
Panama	112½	112⅛	1,200
Western Union	79½	78½	30,700
Atlantic & Pacific, pref.	11¾	11⅝	200
Pacific Mail	46⅞	46¼	16,900
Amer. Mer. Union Express	61½	61½	10
Maryland Coal	18½	18½	100
Total sales			161,003

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117½	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117½	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¾	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅝	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111¾	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92⅞	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$17,856,000
Gold balances	1,697,019
Currency balances	2,072,556

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$73,267,476
Currency balances	4,985,897
Gold exchanges	4,713,290
Gold balances	[illegible]

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

California 7s......111	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20½
Cal. 7s, large bonds..103	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J.&J. 41
Indiana 5s......101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., April & Oct...... 41
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101	N. C. 6s, Coup. off, Jan. & July...... 30
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.101	N. C. 6s, Coup. off, April & Oct...... 30
Illinois War Loan....101	N. C. Fding Act, '66. 15
Kentucky 6s......100	N. C. Fding Act, '68. 14
Mich. 6s, '78-'79......103	N. C. n. bds., J. & J. 12
Mich. 6s, '83......103	N. C. Sp. Tax, Cl. 1. 5
Mich. 7s, '90......103	N. C. Sp. Tax, Cl. 2. 5
Mo. 6s, due in '74....100	N. C. Sp. Tax, Cl. 3. 5
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100	Ohio 6s, '81......103
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 99	Ohio 7s, '86......103
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 94½	Rhode Island 6s......103
Fding bds. due in '94. 92¼	South Carolina 6s.... 21
L. bds. due '81 to '91, in. 94¼	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 15¼
Han. & St. Jo., due '86. 91	S. C. 6s, Non-Fd. B.. 6
Han. & St. Jo., due '87. 91	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. 52
N. Y. Reg. By. Loan.107¾	Tenn. 6s, n.b. ex coup. 51
N. Y. Coup. By. Ln..107¾	Tenn. 6s, new series. 51
N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '75.108	Virginia 6s, old...... 32
N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '77.108	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 32
N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '78.108	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 32
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87.110	Va. 6s, Consol bds.... 52¾
N. Y. 6s, G. Cp., '87..110	Va. 6s, Con. bds., 2d ser. 40
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '83.110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '91.112	
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '75.107	
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '76.107	
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 21	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs....103¾	L. Shore Div. bs...... 97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs....100	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.100½
Bos. H. & E. 1st...... 22	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..108
Ches. & O. 6s 1st...... 50½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 96½
Chi. & Alton 1st......109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 96
Chi. & Alton In...... 96	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.. 92½
Joliet & Chi. 1st......106	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub... 92½
La. & Mo. 1st guar... 84	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....103
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st. 95	Har. 1st 7s C......108½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 110	Har. 1st 7s R......108¾
Chic., R. I. & Pac....106	North Mo. 1st...... 80
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.106½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.102¾	Ohio & Miss. Con... 92
Am. Dk. & Im. bs.... 96	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 73½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.106	Cen. Pac. Gold bs... 92⅞
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D. 90	Cen. Pac. St. A. B...101
M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D. 78	Union Pac. 1st bs.... 88⅜
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 79	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 84½
Chic. & N. W. S. F..100½	Union Pac. In. p. d.. 90
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs. 97	Union Pac. S. F...... 74
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs. 80¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 80
Galena & Chic. ex....101½	Pac. R. 1st Car. B... 66½
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 92	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 69
Del., Lack. & W. 2d...106	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo..100½
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.106½	P., F. W. & C. 2d....103½
Morris & E. 1st......107½	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 92
Morris & E. C...... 92½	Clev. & P. C. S. F...101
Morris & E. 7s of '71. 96¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....101
Erie 1st Ext......103	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 90¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 98¼	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.. 71
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 96¾	Col., C. & I. C. 2d... 25
Long Dock bonds......100	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 85
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.. 87	St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d. 60
B. N. Y. & E. L. bs.. 85½	Alton & T. H. 1st....107
D. & Sioux C. 1st...... 97	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 88
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.. 95	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 72
Cedar F. & M. 1st.... 80	Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s. 92
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d......101½	T., P. & W. E. D.... 80
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.104	T., P. & W. W. D.... 74
Clev. & Tol., S. F....102	T., P. & W. 2d...... 45
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.... 97	T., P. & W. C. 7s.... 50
Clev., P. & A. o. bs..101	T. & W. 1st St. L. D. 70
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 98	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 58½
Det., M. & Tol. bs... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 85
Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 97	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 70½
Buff. & S. Line 7s.... 98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 70
K. J. & W. P. 1st...... 85	Ill. & So. I. 1st...... 55

And the following for City Bank shares:

America......148	Merchants' Ex......106½
American Ex......113	Metropolitan......131
Central National.... 99	New-York......124½
Chatham......130	New-York County..205
Chemical......1500	Ninth National......100
City......300	North America...... 90
Commerce......116	Pacific......165
Corn Exchange......120	Park......135
First National......200	People's......140
Fulton......140	Phenix......100
Hanover......100	Republic......104
Irving......128	St. Nicholas......106
Mechanics'......135	State of New-York..110
Merchants'......118	Union......139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127½
Pennsylvania	54	54⅛
Reading	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14⅛
Northern Central	31	31½
Lehigh Navigation	46⅜	46½
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¼

The earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway for the first week of October, 1874, were $82,906, against $64,286 for the corresponding week of 1873. The increase is $18,620.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

Ashes, pks.	24	Hides, bales	1,965
Bees-wax, pk.	1	Leather, sides	7,573
Cotton, bales	4,837	Skins, bales	20
Copper, bbls.	45	Spirits Turp., bbls.	72
Dried Fruit, pks.	10	Tar, bbls.	850
Eggs, bbls.	2,088	Resin, bbls.	1,160
Flour, bbls.	9,010	Pork, bbls.	210
Wheat, bushels	42,771	Beef, bbls.	50
Corn, bushels	18,099	Cut-meats, pks.	297
Oats, bushels	71,223	Lard, pks.	117
Malt, bushels	650	Butter, pks.	6,276
Barley, bushels	500	Cheese, pks.	3,900
Grass-seed, bags	186	Tallow, pks.	17
Flaxseed, bags	143	Pea-nuts, bags	7
Beans, bbls.	535	Rice, pks.	119
Peas, bushels	7,566	Starch, bxs.	1,485
Corn-meal, bags	225	Tobacco, hhds.	155
Hemp, bales	14	Tobacco, bxs.	948
Hops, bales	627	Whisky, bbls.	616
Hides, No.	824	Wool, bales	199

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Memling, for Liverpool, 2,085 bales Cotton.

By the brig S. E. Kennedy, for Cadiz, 3 cases Drugs, 433 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Blomidon, for Aspinwall, 788 tons Coal.

By the brig Ida, for Hull, 1,941 bbls. Naphtha.

By the schr. N. Hand, for Para, 84 pks. Hardware, 50 kegs Nails, 200 bbls. Resin, 300 cases Oil, 25 cases Crackers, 1,000 reams Paper, 100 bxs. Drugs, 550 bbls. Flour, 45,610 ft. Lumber.

By the bark Anna and Bertha, for Liverpool—250 bbls. Residuum, 2,009 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark G. d'Abund, for Cette—90,720 Staves.

By the bark Trait d'Union, for Port au Prince—150,000 feet Lumber, 48 cases Coffee Mills.

By the bark Erstatningen, for London—2,413 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer C. F. Funch, for Antwerp—750 tcs. Lard, 2 Cars, 60 bbls. Beef, 82 cases Tobacco, 35,998 bushels Wheat, 12 bxs. Machinery, 2 cases Cigars, 2,000 bags Coffee, 851 Hides, 2,000 lbs. Stearine, 450 pks. Starch, 413 bags Horns, 1,100 bbls. Flour.

By steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—25 crates Starch, 34 pks. Machinery, 39 cases Ess Oil, 15 bales Tobacco, 160 bbls. Apples, 100 bales Seed, 37 bags Horns, 14 bales Skins, 2 cases Rubber, 8,615 bushels Rye, 50 pks. Hardware, 200 bxs. Bacon, 10 kegs Caviar, 2 bbls. Flour, 199 sacks Ore, 3 0 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 42 pks. Leather, 137 hhds. Tobacco, 680 bbls. Resin, 800 bales Cotton.

By the steamer P. Caland, for Rotterdam—23 cases Borax, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 342 bbls. Resin, 1,025 tcs. Lard, 51,684 bushels Wheat, 50 bales Cotton, 13 pks. Pumps, 455 Hides, 100 bxs. Quercitron Bark, 200 bxs. Extract Logwood, 15 bbls. Casings, 60 hhds. Tallow, 50 bbls. Apples, 500 bxs. Maizena, 20 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Gem, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Beef, 4 tcs. Hams, 200 pks. Lard, 100 bxs. Cheese, 2 Carriages, 550 bbls. Flour, 350 bbls. Crackers, 900 Shooks, 40 Mules, 56 bales Hay, 20 dozen Brooms, 200 bushels Oats, 12 bbls. Apples.

By the bark Eugenio, for Buenos Ayres—11 cases Domestics, 10 cases Cigarettes, 450 pks. Hardware, 64 pks. Drugs, 4,324 pcs. Lumber, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Blacking, 400 cases Oysters, 100 cases Lobsters, 50 cases Starch, 202 bbls. Resin, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Flour, 43 pks. Lamps, 1 case Revolvers, 41 pks. Tinware.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, with Pots quoted at $6 50; Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive but steady within the previous range of 30c.@32c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

CANDLES—There has been a moderate call noted, mainly for Adamantine, at steady prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, patent, 37c.@38c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Business has been somewhat brisker, and the leading kinds have been held with firmness. Liverpool House Cannel at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Firm, as quoted in our last, on sales of 642 bags Rio by the Isabella, at 17c., gold. And at Baltimore, 5,000 bags Rio, by the Miadora, chiefly at 18⅝c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at, however, irregular prices, the revised official quotations showing an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on Ordinary, and of ⅛c. on Good Ordinary, with a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on Middling Fair and Fair. The receipts at the ports have been again quite liberal to-day, while Liverpool cables are of a quiet though firm market. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,259 bales, (of which 516 bales were placed last evening,) including 1,284 bales to shippers, 761 bales to spinners, and 214 bales to speculators. Of the sales 679 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 15c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Middling, 16⅛c. ₱ lb....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, but at 1-16c@3-16c. ₱ lb. lower, prices closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,900 bales, of which 3,300 bales were on last evening, and 17,600 bales to-day, and 2,900 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 15 3-16c.; November, 15 7-32c.; December, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; January, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; February, 15 31-32c.@16c.; March, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; April, 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; May, 16⅞c., and June, 17¼c. ₱ lb., the latter options showing most depression. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,837 bales, including 1,150 bales from Norfolk, 1,846 bales from Charleston, 1,426 bales from Savannah, and 415 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 18,459 bales, and thus far this week, 80,564 bales, against 62,419 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 331,673 bales, against 242,957 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days') exports to Great Britain, 13,957 bales; to the Continent, 1,504 bales; stock in New-York, 51,585 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 249,943 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16	16
Middling Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Fair	16⅛	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for, within the range of from 20c.@27c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main call for supplies available at 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime. At the call, 20 bbls. Extra Western sold at 26c., and 25 bbls. Western firsts at 24½c.

FISH—Trade in the leading kinds of stock shows a fair degree of activity, with values generally well maintained. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $11@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 25@$7; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05@$1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, with prices quoted a shade lower; holders offering supplies generally with more eagerness at the ruling figures. The export movement has been much lighter, and chiefly in shipping extras available at from $5@$5 30, in lines. The sales since our last have been 11,950 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly $3 75@$4. Sour Flour at $4 30@$5 75; poor to inferior fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fine do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 85, mostly at $5 50@$5 80; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5 00@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping, at $5 25@$6 15, and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping extras on the basis of our quotations, of which was a line of 1,000 bbls. fair shipping extra at $5 12½ ₱ bbl....Southern Flour weak, within the previous range, on a light trade; 700 bbls. sold, mainly at from $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour steady as last quoted; sales, 480 bbls....Cornmeal firm but quiet, supply light; some inquiry for desirable brands to arrive; sales, 470 bbls. Also 1,200 bags on the previous basis, including 800 bags damaged, mainly at from $1 25@$1 50.

FRUITS—There has been a good jobbing business in foreign dried at firm prices generally. Sales have been reported of 3,200 bxs. new Layer Raisins at $2 95@$3; 3,800 bxs. loose do., $3 45@$3 50; 2,400 bxs. old Layer do., $2 60@$2 65; 550 cases Sardines on private terms; 180 bbls. old Currants, part at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 200 bags Sicily Filberts on private terms; 300 bales Grenoble Walnuts on private terms; 50 cases Leghorn Citron at $34, and 3,200 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, 9⅛c.@9¼c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted rather steadier on desirable grades of Spring, which have been offered less freely, but the dealings have been on a very limited scale, for export, as well as for home use. White Western, of the better qualities, has been in good demand at about former figures, mostly on export account. Amber Winter has attracted less attention within the previous range. Red Winter has been very moderately sought after at easier and somewhat irregular prices, especially on other than the best samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 110,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 35 for ordinary to extra White Western, mainly at $1 35 for extra Michigan, afloat; $1 22@$1 25 for new Amber Western, car lots; $1 12@$1 21 for inferior to prime new Red Western, mostly at $1 16@$1 18 for fair to very good average samples; $1 07@$1 07½ for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing with $1 07½@$1 08 asked, and $1 07 bid for prime; $1 06 (reported) for prime do., in store; $1 08 for new Chicago Spring, mixed; $1 07@$1 08 for new No. 2 North-west Spring; car stock, $1 12@$1 13 for prime to choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 12 for car stock, boat-loads having been very scarce; $1 14 for very choice new do. and Minnesota Spring—an extreme rate; $1 03 for new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 13@$1 17 (nominally) for old No. 2 Spring; $1 16@$1 21 for inferior to prime No. 1 Spring, and $1 03@$1 20 for ungraded Spring.....There has been an unusually brisk movement reported in Corn, but at much lower prices. The bulk of the trade has been on speculative account, and the speculative purchases have been about all made by one prominent house connected with the Produce-receiving business. The dealings have been largely in stock in store, though quite respectable in amount also in that afloat. The regular trade and export demand has been moderate. Nearly all the transactions were in prime Mixed Western. Yellow and White quiet, and more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 349,000 bushels, (of which were about 220,000 bushels in store, and 64,000 bushels afloat, taken on speculative account,) at 93c.@94c. for prime to very choice Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 93c. for prime afloat; 92½c.@93¼c. for prime do., in store mostly at 92¾c., which price was bid at the close; 93½c.@95c. for Yellow Western, in lots, and 98c., in part, for White Western....Rye firm as last quoted, but quiet....Barley steady, but in less demand; 9,500 bushels Canada West sold at $1 40, and 2,500 bushels, about fair, Two-rowed State at $1 20....Barley-malt quiet at about previous prices....Oats have been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on more urgent offerings, leading to a moderately active business, chiefly in mixed stock, on local trade account. Sales have been reported since our last, of 41,000 bushels, at 58½c.@62½c. for inferior to about choice Mixed Western, mainly at 62½c. for Chicago, afloat, and 60c.@61c. for about average Ohio; 60c.@61½c. for poor to choice White Western, car lots; 62c. for ordinary White State, and 60c. for mixed State. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Chicago, 20,000 bushels, last half of October option, at 62c.; 10,000 bushels, all November, at 63c.; and 10,000 bushels, deliverable after 10th November, and within that month, at 63c. ₱ bushel....Feed in demand, in a jobbing way, within the previous range of $22@$32 ₱ ton....A fair trade noted in Hay and Straw, at former figures.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in very limited request, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c. Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 13c.@13¼c. Bornea Cloth quoted at 13¼c.@13½c. sales, 1,950 rolls and half-rolls. Domestic Bagging at 13c.@13¼c.

HEMP—Quiet, and without change as to prices; 900 bales Jute Butts sold at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The demand is for the most part confined to such lots and qualities as are wanted for prompt use, and on which the bidding is about equal to late quotations. Large amounts of stock could not have been placed with freedom unless at some modification of values. Yet the principal holders do not seem disposed to force supplies on the market, or to make important concessions as to prices. Sales, 8,247 Dry Mexican and Corpus Christi, 1,100 City Slaughters, 3,000 Dry California to arrive, 325 Dry-salted Maracaibo, and 455 Wet-salted California Steers, on private terms; 4,009 Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., (mostly cows,) at 25½c. gold, four months; 2,500 Extra Rios part, 27 lbs., at 28½c., gold, sixty days; 1,600 Dry Texas, 500 Wet-salted do., 800 Dry-salted Matamoras, and 674 California Kip, 11 lbs., on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning was 248,200 Hides, and 1,405 bales do., against 152,600 Hides, and 601 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—The export inquiry has been fair, and the home trade call light, on the previous basis as to prices. American, crop 1874, quoted 40c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been generally in fair request within the previous range, as to values, on the more desirable grades of stock, which have been offering rather less freely.

METALS—The inquiry for Ingot Copper is moderately active, in good part for forward delivery, but the advanced prices claimed on reduced offerings are against free dealings. Sales, 600,000 lbs. at 22c., cash, and 22¼c. for November and December, closing at 22c.@22¼c. for October deliveries....New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 21c.@21½c., with recent sales of some 25,000 lbs. at equal to steady rates; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c.; Copper Butts, 32c.@33c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb....The market is comparatively dull for most kinds of Iron. There is very little Scotch Pig-iron available for prompt delivery, and invoices are somewhat nominal. Small job lots are being disposed of from yard at full rates, including Glengarnock at $38@$39, and Eglinton at $37@$38. And to arrive, 200 tons Eglinton, and 150 tons Glengarnock have been sold on private terms. A limited jobbing trade is reported in American Pig-iron, values of which are nominally unaltered. No important dealings have been recently reported. Wrought Scrap Iron has been sparingly sought after, with values quoted weak and irregular. Iron Rails, new and old, are in slack request, and somewhat unsettled in price. We quote: American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $24 50@$27; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$31 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$125, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold....Holders of Pig-lead are firm in their views, though the demand for supplies is not urgent, and the general market is devoid of animation; ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 75; and American at $6@$6 25, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8½c....A very limited inquiry has been noted for Spelter, even in a jobbing way, on the basis of 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@7c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery....American Steel has been in some request at the recently revised figures....Regulus Antimony has been very moderately inquired for on the basis of 11½c. There is not much call for Pig-tin, prices of which are nominally unchanged. Sales, 250 slabs Straits at 21½c.@21¾c., gold. Straits quoted at 21½c.@21¾c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21⅜c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been in comparatively limited request, with prices favoring purchasers; sales, 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 50, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 62½@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8 12½; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 12½....Zinc has been offered sparingly and has been quiet, but quoted about steady on the basis of 8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—Business has been dull to-day; quotations unchanged. An invoice of 87 hhds. Naguabo, just arrived, has not yet been marketed. Yesterday's report—crowded out, with other commercial matter, this morning—was as follows: "The offerings are yet almost wholly of grocery stock, chiefly Porto Rico, though in part English Island. Much of the available supply is not of very desirable quality. The less costly lots of stock are seemingly in favor with buyers. The recent arrivals, as already noted, have been of English Island products, which are being marketed in a jobbing way at comparatively full prices. There is not much call from refiners for supplies. No refining stock is available from first hands, however. Prices—in the absence of supplies, preventing sales—are unsettled and nominal. The inquiry for stock for the Canadian market continues, but is less urgent than during September, when equal to about a sixth of the aggregate imports at this port were taken for shipping to Canada. No invoice dealings have been reported since our last. An arrival of 65 hhds. Humacoa, just reported, is yet unsold. Late advices from Matanzas are to the effect that distillers are taking, as wanted, what remains of the old crop; and that contracts for the new crop are already in vigorous negotiation at comparatively full prices. No further receipts of New Crop New-Orleans have been reported, thus far. The small invoice previously referred to has been reported as having been marketed, said to have been at near the late asking price of 90c. ₱ gallon. The jobbing trade in foreign and old crop New-Orleans has been on a moderate scale within our range. Included in the sales in a jobbing way have been 190 hhds. Porto Rico and English Islands, chiefly the former, at steady figures. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 41c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) 30c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demarara, 40c.@58c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 73c.@78c., the latter for very choice, chiefly at 75c.@76c. ₱ gallon. In the line of Syrups a fairly active business is noted at full rates. Sugar Syrup has been quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., and Molasses Syrup 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in limited supply and good demand at buoyant prices within the range of 34c.@35c. for hhds., and 37c.@38c. for bbls., the latter rate for heavy. The export demand continues, but business in this line is impeded by the meagre offerings of suitable grades."

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, on the basis of $2 45 for Strained; sales, 500 bbls. on private terms; also, 150 hhds. Pale at $5 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar inactive at $2 50@$2 65; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine firm, but less active; sales, 250 bbls. merchantable at 39c., and 75 bbls. New York pks. at 40c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been offered sparingly, and quoted very firm, checking business, though a fair inquiry is noted. Crude Sperm is stiffly held, but is without activity. Refined Whale and Sperm favor sellers as to values, though trade is rather slow. Linseed is in light jobbing demand at about former figures. Lard-oil is less sought after and less buoyant as to values, especially on Fall product. There is not much call for other descriptions of stock, but holders generally show confidence. We quote: Crude Whale, 57c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 20 for good to strictly prime, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 57c.@57½c.; Linseed-oil from 77c.@79c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 37c.@40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@44c.; Yellow do. at 57½c.@[illegible]; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c. At New-Bedford sales have been made of 920 bbls. Crude Sperm, part for export, at about $1 65, and 1,050 bbls. Humpback Whale, in lots, for manufacturing, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 6,500 bbls., in bulk, early delivery, at 5½c., closing steady at this price....Refined rather firmer, but not active; 6,500 bbls., deliverable by Oct. 25, sold at 12½c....Refined at Philadelphia, dull at 11¾c....Refined in cases, in moderate request on the basis of 17¼c.@17½c. for regular shipping stock. Sales have been reported of 15,000 cases, fancy brand, at 18¾c.@19c....City Naphtha quoted at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted decidedly lower, on a very limited trade for early delivery. The Western advices have been quite unfavorable. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $21 50@$22, closing nominally at $21 25@$21 50, with Prime Mess wholly nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,750 bbls. October options, at $20 75@$21 25, closing with $20 55 bid, and $21 75 asked....Dressed Hogs in more request, with City quoted at 8½c....Cut Meats in moderate demand at about steady rates, with sales reported of 35 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¾c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.@11¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11½c.@12c.; 600 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c., and 1,500 Smoked Hams at 13¾c.@14c.... Bacon in rather better request, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 160 bxs. Long Clear, part at 11¼c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb....Lard has been in fairly active request, chiefly on contract account, with prices in this instance showing rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c., 30 tcs. new do. at 13⅝c., 200 tcs. City Steam at 13⅝c., small lots of No. 1 City at 13½c., and of Refined at 14⅛c.@14¼c.; and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., October options, at 14¼c.; 500 tcs. November, (the first November business reported for some weeks,) at 12¾c.; 1,000 tcs., January and February, at 12c., with seller's options the remainder of the year quoted at 11 15-16c.@12c....Beef very quiet within yesterday's range....Butter and Cheese quoted steady for desirable makes, within the previous range, on a moderately active inquiry.

RICE—There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry noted for the leading kinds, with Carolina quoted at $6 75@$8 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 70@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5½c., gold, free.

SEED—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,250 bags reported sold at $2 32½, gold, 60 days' credit and 30 days' interest. Clover in some demand at 10c.@10¼c. for prime to very choice, with holders claiming 10½c. for prime. No important dealings reported. Other kinds dull, but steady.

SKINS—Have been generally inactive, with prices quoted nominally as before.

SOAP—Has been moderately active in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6¼c., less usual discount. Invoices quiet.

SUGARS—A fairly active business has been reported in Raw, which have been quoted firm on the previous basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good refining. The inquiry has been almost wholly from refiners. Sales reported to-day, 936 hhds. and 1,258 bxs., including 640 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 8½c.@8¾c.; 96 hhds. very common do. at 7¾c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9⅝c., and 1,258 bxs. Clayed at 9⅞c. ₱ lb.; Refined quiet and steady.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 153,000 lbs. good common to prime at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; market firm....Of Stearine, 15,000 lbs. prime to choice City sold at 15c.@15¼c., with best Western quoted at 14¾c.

WHISKY—Quoted heavy at $1 05@$1 05½, with sales reported of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at the latter rate.

WOOL—The reports are of considerable hesitancy in the bidding for other than the very small amounts of stock which manufacturers are taking to meet pressing wants. There is rather less confidence apparent, and values on even the finer grades lack the buoyancy of a few weeks since. The recently reported derangements and embarrassments in the mercantile line have tended to impair the negotiability of commercial paper, and to increase the reserve of sellers, as against buyers on credit. The offerings of domestic Fleece are quite moderate, and holders do not seem much disposed to entertain bids not fully up to recent current quotations. There is some increase in the available supply of domestic Pulled, and in California Fall, new clip, which serves to attract the attention of purchasers to these descriptions. Scoured and Combing stock is in moderate demand, and the more desirable offerings are quoted firm. California Spring, though in reduced supply, through late sales for distribution, is quoted rather weak as to values, particularly on the lower grades, and on broken lots, which are offered with some show of eagerness. The movements in foreign have been somewhat freer, mainly in Cape and Australian, at about former figures. The reports as to the dealings in domestic woolens are not encouraging, and manufacturers are operating very cautiously. Texas Wool is less plenty, and the better qualities are held with some show of confidence. River Platte Wool is comparatively slow of sale, within the previous range, notwithstanding the advices of civil disturbances and the probability of curtailed shipment of stock. Not much call is noted for carpet stock, yet prices are without material alteration. Noils are attracting rather more attention. Imported Sheep-skins are very sparingly offered, and are wanted within the former range. English reports are of fairly active and firm markets. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 171,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, mostly within the range of 37½c.@55c.; 100,000 lbs. do., (at Boston for this market,) reported at 52c., cash, for XX Ohio; 47,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 36c.@40c.; 5,000 lbs. washed at 50c.@55c.; 46,000 lbs. scoured at 60c.@80c.; 5 bags Combing Pulled, 7,000 lbs. Black Pulled, 15,000 lbs. Colorado, 16,000 lbs. Georgia, 86 bags Lambs' Pulled, 2,500 lbs. Mexican, and 240 bales Australian, on private terms; 2,000 lbs. Black at 37½c.; 93,000 lbs. and 127 bales California Spring at 25c.@33½c.; 178 bales and 125,000 lbs. California Fall at 21c.@25c.; 405 pks. and 21,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 43c.@50c.; 54,000 lbs. Texas at 23c.@28c.; 2,500 lbs. foreign Carpet stock at 18c.; 56 bales and 12,000 lbs. Cape at 33½c.@36c.; 750 bales do. (reported to go out of the market) on private terms. And at Boston, 100 bales Cape at 37½c. for choice, and 1,600 bales Valparaiso and Mexican, for consumption, on private terms. Some inquiry has been noted for South American product, for shipment to Europe, but no important dealings reported as yet.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows rather more firmness with room on berth and charter offering with less urgency. The demand for accommodation has been fair, mostly from Grain, Cotton, Tobacco, and Provision shippers. Petroleum tonnage has been in some request, but the bids have been generally very low, checking negotiations....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 4½d. ₱ bushel: and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, 5¼d. (taken early in the day); 16,000 bushels do. (a two-boat load bin,) 5¼d. ₱ bushel, which was the closing quotation; 276 bales Cotton, part at 5-16c.@11-32d. ₱ lb.; 1,600 pks. Provisions, in lots, within the range of 25s.@30s. ₱ ton, maintaining the improvement quoted in our last on a very light offering of room; also, a British ship, 1,186 tons, and a British bark, 597 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; and a bark, with 1,600 bales Cotton, from a Gulf port, (rumored,) at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel, showing an advance....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 tons Heavy Goods on private terms; also, an Austrian bark, hence, with 4,000 quarters Grain, reported on private terms—quoted nominally at 3s. 7½d.@4s. for large to small size vessels....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 619 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ bushel, now quoted firmer; 250 tcs. Lard on private terms; 50 cases Tobacco at 20s., and 1,000 Hides at 32s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 8,600 bushels Rye, reported at 6d. ₱ bushel; 200 bxs. Bacon at 20s.; 650 bbls. Resin; 150 bbls. Apples, and 750 bales Cotton on private terms; 150 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. for hhds., and 900 pks. Merchandise, in lots, at current rates....For the Continent, a bark, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Lard at 26s. 3d., 50 pks. Tallow at 25s., and 50 tons heavy goods on private terms....For Lisbon, a Swedish bark, 525 tons, with Grain, in bags, from Philadelphia, rumored at 14c. ₱ bushel, but rumor not confirmed. In the local market some bids were reported of 13½c. ₱ bushel, hence, for the same destination....For Trieste, an American brig, 339 tons, with Virginia Tobacco, from Richmond, at 47s. 6d....For Japan, by sail, about 15,000 cases Petroleum were reported as having been engaged, but without reliable particulars....For Duredin, (New-Zealand,) a British bark, 472 tons, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo....For the north side of Cuba, a British brig, with coal, from Pictou, reported at $3 ₱ ton....For New-York, a schooner with lumber from Pensacola, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock generally on this forenoon was slow and small, with several herds and flocks unsold at noon. Beeves sold from 8½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs., net. Milch Cows from $42 50@$90 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals were in demand from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves sold from 5c.@7c. ₱ lb., also from $7@$17 ₱ head. Sheep sold from 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb., Lambs from 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb., with yearling Lambs at 6c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were held on sale; City-dressed offered fair at the rates of yesterday and the day before, being 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 140 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 135 pair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 30 State Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for J. & T. Goff, 155 generally choice Kentucky Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for self 375 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 161 poor Missouri Steers from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold 41 Cherokee Steers for 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt., strong; held on sale, 66 Cherokee Steers. D. Waixel sold 100 Mixed Cherokee and Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 37 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale, 103 Cherokee Steers. W. Thompson had due for to-morrow 15 cars of horned Cattle. At same yards were sold 3 Cows for $127 50, 2 Cows at $60 ₱ head. 1 Cow for $65, 1 Cow for $90.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 2 Sheep, weight 175 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 23 Lambs, weight 1,600 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 5 Grass Calves, weight 1,590 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb. 1 Grass Calf, weight 230 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 155 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 520 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 330 lbs. at 10c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 30 Sheep, weight 2,970 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 200 Sheep, weight 15,680 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 4,230 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 19,080 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 118 Sheep, weight 12,340 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 50 Yearling Lambs, weight 2,090 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb., a few head of these being choice quality South Downs were forwarded to the country for breeding purposes; 80 State Lambs, weight 5,030 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 130 State Lambs, weight 9,490 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 462 Canada Lambs, weight 21,190 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb., 31 grass Calves, weight 6,240 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 33 grass Calves, weight 7,570 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 grass Calves, weight 560 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 5 grass Calves, at $7 ₱ head; 11 grass Calves, at $8 ₱ head; 54 Ohio grass Calves, at $17 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 456 Sheep, weight 39,070 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 690 Sheep, weight 59,450 lbs., at $5 56¼c. ₱ cwt. T. H. Reid held on sale 76 Live Hogs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for the week ending, Oct. 12, 1874: 1,149 head of Horned Cattle, 12,455 Sheep and Lambs, 1,021 Veals and Calves, 7,088 Hogs, 15 Horses—all save the Horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,345 head of Horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 342 Veals and Calves, 253 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 3,637 Sheep and Lambs, 225 Veals and Calves, 48 Steers.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,456 Hogs, 1,594 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,156 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,439 head, or 557 cars, against 496 cars for the same time last week; market lively at strong yesterday's prices; about 2,600 head disposed of; sales of 400 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,127 to 1,369 lbs., at $4 88@$6 30; 300 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,336 to 1,339 lbs., at $6 25@$6 55; 300 Ohio Steers, ranging from 978 to 1,330 lbs., at $4 62½@$5; 360 Texas Steers, ranging from 965 to 1,009 lbs., at $4@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 18,800 head, against 15,100 head for the same time last week; market fairly active at $6@$6 75 for Canada Lambs, with choice flocks as high as $7; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4@$5; at the close Canada Lambs were weakening. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 18,400 head, against 15,100 head for the same time last week; market dull and lower; Yorkers, $5 25@$6; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 do., 88¾c., spot or October; 88¾c. November; No. 3 do., 84½c.; Rejected, 80c.@80½c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c., spot; 73⅝c. October; 70c. November; 68½c. seller all the year; Rejected, 73c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull and lower; No. 2, 47¼c. for spot; 47½c. October; 46c. November; 45c.@45⅜c. seller all the year; Rejected, 44c.@44½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 82c.@83c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 05½@$1 06, spot. Pork dull and lower at $20@$20 50, spot; $17 27½ seller all the year. Lard unchanged and dull at 14c., spot; 11¼c. seller all the year. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 7½c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¾c. Whisky lower at $1. Freights quiet and unchanged; Corn to Buffalo, 3¾c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed steady at 89c., October or November; Corn firm at 74c. October; 70½c. November; Oats, 47⅜c., spot. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Flour—Low grades scarce and better; other qualities weak and lower to sell; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 25; Extra do., $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra do., $4 50@$4 75; Treble do. do., $5@$5 50; Family, $5 50@$6; Fancy, $6@$6 50. Wheat dull and unsettled, and lower; No. 3 Red Fall, 98½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 11@$1 11½. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 80c.@81c.; New, on track, 68c. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2, 49c.@50½c., cash; 52¼c., December. Barley firm; some sales higher; No. 3 Spring, 95c.@$1 05; No. 2 do., $1 11@$1 17½; strictly prime to extra, $1 20@$1 30. Rye opened firmer at 92c.; offered at close at 91c. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork dull at $22 for small lots. Bacon nominally lower; offered at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 13¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14¼c. for Clear Sides, cash; small orders filled at ¼c.@½c. higher. Lard dull; Summer, 13c. Live Hogs dull and weak, closing lower; Yorkers, $4 75@$5 25; Bacon, $5 25@$5 75; Butchers', $5 75@$6 25. Cattle firm; offerings mostly of low grades; Texans, $1 25@$4; Butchers', $2 25@$2 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $1 25@$3 25; Good to Extra Steers, nominally $4 50@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,800 head Hogs, 1,700 head Cattle. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 steady at $35. Cloverseed in fair demand at 10c.@10½c.; Timothy, $2 80@$3; Flax-seed, $1 95. Flour less active, but steady; Superfine, $3 25@$3 75; Extras, $4@$4 75; North-west Family Extra, $5 62@$7; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; High grades, $7@$8. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 19@$1 21; Amber, $1 22. Rye scarce; held $1 08. Corn declined 2c.; Yellow, 97c.@98c.; Mixed Western, 98c. Oats firmer; White, 62c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c. Provisions weak; Mess Pork, $23@$25; Beef Hams, $20@$22; Smoked Hams, 14c.@15c.; Smoked Sides, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Smoked Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Hams in Pickle, 13c.@13½c.; Salted Shoulders, 9c.@9⅝c. Petroleum, 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Refined, spot and month; Crude unchanged. Whisky offered at $1 05. Butter easier under liberal receipts; New-York State and Bedford County choice, 38c.@42c.; Western prime, 32c.@34c.; fair to good, 25c.@28c.; choice Western Rolls, 35c.@37c. Cheese firm; New-York State fancy, 15¾c.@16½c.; prime, 14¾c.@15½c.; Western prime, 14¾c.@15½c. Eggs strong; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.; Western, 28c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 15,200 bbls.; Wheat, 236,529 bushels; Corn, 12,982 bushels; Oats, 30,300 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 191,872 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 30,900 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 14,200 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Canal Freights higher; Wheat, 10¼c.; Corn, 9¼c.; Oats, 6c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls., on the following range: Western Spring at $5 75@$6; Bakers' at $6 75@$7; Amber at $6@$6 25; White at $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; prices nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 12; No. 2 do., $1 02@$1 03; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 15; White Winter, $1 25. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 57c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley firm; Western, $1 10; Canada, $1 25; State, $1 20. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 40@$1 50. Balance unchanged.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Wool continues quiet and dull, and manufacturers are purchasing only in small lots as wanted. Some large mills are looking round, and are ready to purchase freely at a concession; but most of the holders are quite indifferent about selling, and are not at all alarmed at the quiet spell that has come upon the market. Medium Unwashed Fleeces are still in demand, and notwithstanding the dullness of other grades sales are still readily made at very full prices. Combing and Delaine selections are scarce and wanted, and also command very full prices; the sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 52c.@60c., including X, XX, and XXX; Michigan Fleeces, 49c.@52c.; Wisconsin and Western Fleeces, 45c.@50c.; Combing and Delaine selections, 55c.@62½c.; there is very little Pulled Wool in the market, and prices are firm for all desirable lots of Super and X; New Fall California is now arriving quite freely, but there is not much demand, and for the best it will be difficult to get 25c.@30c. ₱ lb.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19½@$1 22; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 16. Corn dull; White Southern, $1@$1 05; Yellow do., 95c.@98c.; Mixed Western, 92c. Oats firmer; Southern, 60c.@64c.; Mixed Western, 60c.; White do., 62c.@63c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy and depressed. Mess Pork dull and nominally $21 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 15c. Western Butter easier under increased receipts; sales at 35c.@37c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee dull, nominal, and unchanged. Whisky dull and unsettled at $1 06@$1 06½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Flour unchanged; sales 2,400 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held, $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25@$1 26. Corn steady at 93c. Barley lower; sales, 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 34; 4,000 bushels choice do. at $1 35. Corn-meal—$39 for bolted and $38 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts $22; Shipstuffs $25; Middlings $32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¼c.; Corn and Rye 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; 9c. to Philadelphia. Lake Receipts—60,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Barley, 962,000 feet of Lumber. Canal shipments—21,500 bushels Wheat, 8,100 bushels Rye, 23,500 bushels Barley, 702,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 16½; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 12; Amber Michigan, $1 06; December, $1 08½; No. 1 Red, $1 09½; No. 2, $1 04; November, $1 05; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 10½; November, $1 11. Corn dull; High Mixed, 71c.; November, 63½c.; December, 63c.; Low Mixed, 78c.; new, 79c.; no grade, 78c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 51½c.; No. 2, 50½c.; White, 52½c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—48,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 97½c.; No. 2, 91¼c.; October, 91. Oats quiet and higher; No. 2, 47c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed, 76½c.@77c. Rye steady; No. 1, 88. Barley—No. 2 Spring quiet at $1 09½; No. 3 do., 94c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 70c. for Old; New quiet at 50c.@53c. Oats dull and declining at 51c.@55c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard quiet; Summer, 13c. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and lower; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c. Whisky strong at 98c.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17⅛; No. 1 White, $1 12¾@$1 12⅞; Amber Michigan, $1 05½. Corn dull and lower at 81c. Oats dull and lower at 49c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 09; No. 2 Red, $1 04. Corn quiet and steady, at 84c. for old High Mixed; 82c. for Low Mixed; 79c. for old Ear on track; 50c. for new do. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 54c.; No. 2 do., 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum firm; Standard White, 9½c.; State Test, 11½c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats sold at 62c.@67c. Rye unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@14½c. Bulk Meats nominal. Lard, tierce, 16½c. Whisky, 98c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and easy at 37½c. Resin quiet at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Wheat and Rye quiet. Oats in moderate demand at easier prices; sales of 5,900 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 59c. Corn dull at 96c. Barley dull. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Ear, 50c. for new, 73c.@74c. for old in elevator. Oats, 50c.@52c., in elevator. Rye, 83c.@84c. Barley, $1 02@$1 03.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet at $4 50@$8; Corn firm at 97c.@$1; Lard firm at 15½c.@15¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8½c.@8c.; Sides 14¼c.@14½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 3,232 bales; Gross, 3,782 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 32,218 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,051 bales; exports, coastwise, 638 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 16,792 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 3,205 bales; gross, 3,762 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,814 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; last evening, 2,400 bales; stock, 47,341 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 5,690 bales; gross, 5,700 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,526 bales; to the Continent, 963 bales; coastwise, 2,488 bales; sales, 1,783 bales; stock, 44,761 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 14.—Cotton steady; fair demand, light offerings; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,888 bales; gross, 1,888 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 1,364 bales; stock, 26,190 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
63—Beekman, &c., vs. Fish, &c.	210—Banker vs. Pardee.
95—Schultheis vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.	228—Matter of Bloom.
113—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr.	230—Smith, &c., vs. N. Y., Housatonic and N. Railroad Company.
135—Meyer vs. Meyer.	243—The Mayor, &c., vs. Dannatt, &c.
137—Matter of Chalmers, et al.	257—Winchel vs. Winchel.
140—The Mayor, &c., vs. Haw, Jr.	259—Same vs. Same.
154—Chase vs. Lord, &c.	261—Coddington vs. Aiken.
163—Bussinger, &c., vs. Gould, &c.	265—Jarvis vs. The Albany & S. R. R. Co.
184—Vermilye vs. Post, &c.	266—Jarvis vs. The Albany Manufacturing Co.
187—Gade vs. Pierson, &c.	268—Matter of N. Y. Cotton and S. M. Company.
188—Corbin, Jr., &c., vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.	269—Trotter vs. N. Y. Cotton and S. M. Company.
193—Watson vs. Church.	
201—In the matter of Prime, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
161—People ex rel. Kedian vs. Neilson, &c.	206—Hall vs. Madden.
89—Stewart et al. vs. James.	50—Mowe et al. vs. Sedbury, impleaded.
160—Green vs. The Mayor.	51—Mowe et al. vs. Jenison, impleaded.
38—Howland vs. Taylor.	52—Mowe vs. Sedbury, impleaded.
99—Llamosas vs. Llamosas.	164—Miller vs. The Mayor.
134—Catlin, &c., vs. Browning et al.	206—Osborn vs. Kanady.
32—Clements vs. Yturria.	207—Satterwaite vs. Vreeland et al.
37—Humphreys vs. Hurtt.	23—Beebe et al. vs. Bonnyon.
198—Seaman vs. Schuyler.	87—Romaine et al. vs. Garth, Exr., et al.
199—Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.	88—Same vs. Same.
200—Godfrey vs. Moser.	90—Clews et al. vs. Raphael, impleaded.
203—Stevens vs. Corn Exchange Bank.	92—Bartlett vs. Mudge.
204—Moffatt vs. Cauldwell et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2332—Sanchez vs. Cobb et al.	2514—Walker et al. vs. Bucking.
2424—Brennan, Sheriff, vs. The National Park Bank.	2516—Favenstett et al. vs. Rancke et al.
2448—French, Assignee, &c., vs. Smith.	2518—Henry vs. Murphy.
2468—Pithian vs. Stevens.	2526—Barnum vs. Hudson Insurance Co., Recr., &c.
2470—Hoyt, Executor, &c., vs. Sharpe.	2528—Kennedy, Administratrix, &c., vs. Grover & Baker's Sewing-machine Co.
2474—Sullivan vs. North River and New-York Steam-boat Co.	2530—Russell et al. vs. North.
2476—Osgood et al. vs. Wilson et al.	2538—Fraser vs. Dodge et al.
2480—Frederick et al. vs. O'Neill.	2542—Schmid vs. Augustin, bam.
2482—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.	2548—Levy vs. Wolf.
2484—Lace et al. vs. Davis.	2554—Elias vs. Kuntz et al.
2496—Baxter vs. Heyleby.	2558—Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr., et al.
2498—Allen vs. Richardson.	2562—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Davidson et al.
2500—Smith vs. Mills.	
2502—Lemmon vs. Waterhouse et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1653—Ives, as Trustee, &c., vs. Heath.	1899—Watson vs. Dinrick.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.	887—Reid et al. vs. Schmall.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
1791—Holdreg vs. Webb.	1823—Palester et al. vs. North Ger. Lloyd.
4105—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.	903—Wood vs. Healy et al.
1841—Wright et al. vs. Minzesheimer.	1961—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Orden.
1197—Stokes vs. Hammond.	1965—Wilkins vs. Crandall.
1937—Neill vs. Farrell et al.	1967—Monet vs. New-York Chemical Company.
1947—Peltons et al. vs. Winter.	1969—Calendar et al. vs. Deying.
1949—Southmayd vs. Holroyd.	1971—Kimball vs. Buffalo G. Insurance Co.
1953—Bigney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.	1973—Dority vs. Bacon.
1955—Platt, Receiver, vs. Gleason et al.	1975—Perry vs. International Ocean Telegraph Company.
1957—Conklin et al. vs. Sheffield et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
555½—Wright vs. Huggins.	727—Hoole vs. Adams et al.
699—Willis vs. O'Brien.	689—Glass vs. Schull.
701—Rauth vs. Young.	721—Purdy vs. Spellman.
707—Cunningham vs. White et al.	683—Jenkins vs. Murphy, Executor.
589—Briggs vs. Wallace.	1247—Scarayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.	751—Brown vs. Silberstein et al.
671—Ledlard et al. vs. Lavin.	737—Valentine vs. Bonnet et al.
659—Mendelsohn vs. The Greenwich Ins. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
382½—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.	672—Woods vs. Jones, imp'd.
	678½—May vs. Hinckley.
694½—Schubert vs. Lehman.	716—Heerbrandt vs. Stebbing.
696—Emanuel vs. Ward.	718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
700—Bleecker vs. Davidson et al.	720—Turner vs. Mumford.
	724—The Bull's Head Bank vs. Chamberlin et al.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman	726—The Bull's Head Bank vs. Sears et al.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie	728—Shattuck vs. McGrath.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
32—Corlies vs. New-York & London Manufacturing Company.	13—Swoboda vs. The Mayor, &c.
24—Stuckhauser vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.	14—Schaffer vs. The Mayor, &c.
5—Burke vs. Murphy.	15—Hafner vs. The Mayor.
8—Gardner vs. Bledgett.	16—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Palmer vs. Kottle.	18—Burr vs. Hoes.
12—Shields vs. The Mayor &c.	18—Pearlstrom vs. Burnett.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on.

No. 1773—Shea vs. Larkin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1202—Bronson vs. Becker.	1918—Gross vs. Bouton.
1976—Hickey vs. The Mayor.	1164—Gartler vs. Smith.
2027—McMillen vs. The Mayor.	1168—Benedict vs. Hilton.
1212—Howland vs. Murphy.	1176—Gorsch vs. Kissam.
1154—Sicke vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	2187—Costello vs. The Mayor.
1145—Kunst et al. vs. Husted.	1206—Sepenshild vs. Prince.
1209—Wiedeman vs. Feeney.	496—Middleton vs. Andrews et al.
	1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM. PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
261—Quigly vs Todd.	444—Albrich vs. Lexow et al.
1107—Weil vs Lange et al.	237—Laward et al. vs. Leslie.
1108—Weil vs Lange, et al.	381—Hirsch et al vs. Goodwin.
881—Mercelliott vs Stratton.	123—Kuenemund vs. Brown.
1091—Frasier vs. Nevins et al.	5827—Davis vs. Haas.
1235—Quimby vs. Oppenheim et al.	1250—Herman et al vs. Wannemacher.
625—Ward vs. Stratton et al.	418—Pool et al vs. Limburger.
327—Johnson vs. Davis et al.	26—Lyddy vs. Driggs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
405—Wiggin vs. Baker.	584—Brede vs. Weber.
287—Hicks vs. Horton et al.	419—Hassell vs. Gloney.
284—Stein vs. Briggs.	420—McBride vs. Turner.
379—Barrett vs. Mott.	421—Keller vs. Stern.
948—Kvarts vs. Peck et al.	424—Moulton et al. vs. Wetherell.
965—Cohen vs. Hecking.	425—Campman vs. Crane.
1039—Koehler vs. Ford.	426—Smith vs. Gayton.
1203—Schuchman vs. Doerge.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
330—Fried vs. Miller.	1238—Kuntz vs. Koehler et al.
1194—Kramer vs. Goldstein et al.	479—Cooper vs. Monnchest.
295—Holcombe et al. vs. Miller.	920—Hendrix vs. Bradley Window Co.
1282—Chilson vs. Etzel et al.	995—Frank et al. vs. Kesse.
334—Rosenthal vs. Wolff.	300—Tillinghast vs. Schwab, impleaded.
1150—Weins vs. Adler.	336—Anderson vs. Carpenter.
1117—Haslett et al. vs. Westerfield.	340—Williams vs. Blandy.
1324—Hoe vs. Anthony et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles J. Sheeney, robbery.	Herman Winters, grand larceny.
William Edwards and Michael Davis, burglary.	Frank Edwards, grand larceny.
Jeremiah Dunn, burglary.	Gotleib Eberle, grand larceny.
Michael O'Connor, George Hearn, John Barns, and James O'Connor, burglary.	Robert Gray and Albert Baker, grand larceny.
William Livingston, burglary.	Johanna Parker, burglary.
	Mary Gillespie, burglary.
Gustavus B. Roo, felonious assault and battery.	Susan Douglas, larceny from the person.
Andrew Smith, grand larceny.	Anne Robinson, larceny from the person.
Herbert Morris, grand larceny.	James McNally, larceny from the person.
	Thomas H. Cochran, forgery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Peter Murphy, felonious assault and battery.	William Christian, William McCabe, Jr., violation of the Election laws.
Louis Auzat, grand larceny.	Morris Krause, violation of the Election laws.
Edward Bekan, grand larceny.	Augustus Levy, violation of the Election laws.
Joseph Yeager, grand larceny.	James B. Hunt, violation of the Election laws.
Karl Kristian, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Browning vs. James; motion to strike out denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

In the matter of Quin; Fink vs. Stafford; reports confirmed and orders granted.

Brad vs. Security Insurance Company; motion granted.

Browning vs. James; objection overruled; Memorandum.

Crofut vs. Henry; opinion.

De Mare vs. Hatch; motion denied, without costs.

Clark vs. Berry; In the matter of O'Hara; memorandum.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 14, was again large, and the following business was transacted:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, sold three plots of land, located on the west side of Railroad avenue, south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, as follows: One plot, 75 by 223.2, $7,600; one plot, 50 by 223.2, $5,900, and one plot, 25 by 223.2, $2,500. The plots were all purchased by the Real Estate Trust Company, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Camp also sold, under a similar court decree, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, a lease of a plot of land, 200 by 100, with brick buildings on same, used as a manufactory, located on Seventh avenue, west side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, for $8,000, the purchaser being William Remsen, plaintiff. The lease has two years and nine months to run at a ground rent of $1,300 per annum. The legal sale by the same auctioneer of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street was again adjourned to the 28th inst.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, in size 25.2 by 65.5 by 25.8 by 70.8, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75.6 feet south of Ninety-sixth street, for $1,900, to David M. Clarkson. The same lot was sold at the Mott estate auction last Spring for $3,200, and the mortgage on it foreclosed amounts to over $2,500.

J. P. Traver offered at public auction four lots, each 22 by 125, on Orchard street, between Madison and Monroe streets, Tremont, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) which were knocked down at $1,800, but not sold. Also one plot, 100 by 125, on Morris street, corner of Madison avenue, which was knocked down at $2,150.

The following other auctions announced were adjourned, viz.: Sale by George H. Scott of a house and lot on West Twenty-second street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 21st inst. Sale by James M. Miller, seven houses and lots, on Suffolk street, south of Stanton street, adjourned to the 27th inst.; and sale by the same auctioneer, of the leasehold property on College place, north-west corner of Park place, adjourned to the 28th inst.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of Trustees, under the direction of John A. Stewart, Esq., the property of the Sullivan and Erie Railway Company, for $25,000. The road was bought by J. C. Bullet, of Philadelphia, in the interest of the bondholders.

Reports of the sale held at New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and at Passaic, N. J., by O. H. Pierson, will be made to-morrow, if received.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jere. Johnson reports having sold fifty-five lots for $10,265 in the aggregate, as see detailed report annexed. The lots on Myrtle avenue are short lots, being only 20 by about 60 feet in size. E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold in Williamsburg, on Tuesday, the frame house and lot No. 14 McKibben street, for $2,350. In reference to the sale held at South Orange on Tuesday, by O. H. Pierson, we have as yet heard nothing.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract one lot, 26 by 50, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, 116 feet south of Sixtieth street, for $23,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are numerous, and many of them interesting, as will be seen by the list, as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the valuable plot of ground, in size 152.1 by 211.5 by 117.8 by 206.2, on West street, north-east corner of Bank street, with three and four story brick buildings thereon, together with engines, boilers, shafting, &c., the property being now rented for manufacturing purposes. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of the following City real estate: One five-story brick tenement-house, 25 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 674 Water street, north side, 125 feet west of Jackson street; two five-story brick tenement-houses, each 25 by 65, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 311 and 313 Rivington street, south side, 50 feet east of Lewis street, and premises Nos. 517, 519, 521, and 523 East Eleventh street, north side, 220.6 feet east of Avenue A, embracing a plot 75 by 103.3, with four four-story brick tenement-houses upon the front thereof and brick buildings in rear.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 16.6 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, south side, 491.6 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, public auction sale of seven lots, each 25 by 125, on Arthur street, west side, 180 feet north of the King's Bridge road, and four lots, each 25 by 100, on Jacob street, south-east corner of Cambreling avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of nineteen lots and water front, on the Harlem River, lying between One Hundred and Twenty-first street and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, 98 feet east of Avenue A.

By Quimby & Bissell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of twelve full lots on the Grand Boulevard, east side, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot, 20.2 by 57.5, on Second street, north side, 59.10 feet east of Avenue A.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, under the direction of John B. Summerfield, Esq., of thirteen lots, together forming a plot in size 200 by 123, on De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, north side, between Washington and Hamilton streets. Also, one plot, 50 by 200, on Washington street, extending through to Hamilton street, in rear of above, with a dwelling 25 by 38 (extension 22 by 21) and a two-story brick stable 25 by 38 thereon.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, on Staten Island, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, at the residence of Mr. George Bowman, North-west Staten Island, west of Mariners' Harbor steam-boat landing, (Long Dock,) and opposite Elizabeth, N. J., public auction sale of the said residence, four other houses, and 1,500 valuable building and water lots. This proposed auction is one of importance, and the property to be sold is of such a nature as should attract the attention of investors. Maps and full particulars concerning sale can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 plot, Railroad av., w. s., 291.3 ft. s. of 144th st., Mott Haven, Twenty-fourth Ward, 75x223.2	$7,600
1 plot, Railroad av., w. s., adjoining above, 50x223.2	5,900
1 plot, Railroad av., w. s., 391.3 ft. s. of 144th st., 25x223.2	2,500
1 brick building and lease of plot, 7th av., w. s., between 28th and 29th sts., plot 200x100, term of lease 2 years and 9 months, ground rent $1,300 per annum	8,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 lot, Eleventh av., w. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x65.5x25.8x70.8	$1,900

BROOKLYN EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

2 lots, corner of Myrtle av. and Magnolia st.; H. Eccles	$600
1 lot on Myrtle av., adjoining; W. Sidney	430
1 lot on Myrtle av., adjoining; D. Mapes	425
3 lots, corner of Myrtle av. and Wyckoff av.; Feltman	765
5 lots, corner of Wyckoff av. and Magnolia st.; C. Lucre	1,250
2 lots on Magnolia st., adjoining; R. Clough	440
2 lots on Magnolia st., adjoining; Feltman	480
2 lots, corner of Myrtle av. and Magnolia st.; F. Hall	760
1 lot on Myrtle av., adjoining; H. Meyer	425
1 lot on Myrtle av., adjoining; H. Eccles	420
4 lots, corner of Knickerbocker av. and Magnolia st.; A. Hahn	200
2 lots on Myrtle av., near Magnolia st.; H. Eccles	580
4 lots on Knickerbocker av., near Magnolia st.; J. Modinger	440
2 lots on Magnolia st., rear of above; J. Modinger	220
2 lots on Magnolia st., adjoining; J. Modinger	230
3 lots on Magnolia st., adjoining; J. Modinger	345
2 lots on Magnolia st., adjoining; J. Modinger	200
8 lots on Magnolia st., adjoining; J. Modinger	480
1 lot on Magnolia st., adjoining; F. Phillips	80
1 lot corner of Palmetto st. and Johnson av.; E. Walsh	210
1 lot on Palmetto st., near Johnson av.; Goodbody	185
2 lots on Palmetto st., adjoining; MacKanamy	330
2 lots on Palmetto st., adjoining; Weizel	200
1 lot on Johnson av., 20 ft. from Palmetto st.; E. Kelly	120
3 lots on Johnson av., adjoining; G. McKay	450

By E. A. Lawrence.

1 frame house and lot, No. 14 McKibben st., Williamsburg	$2,350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

All interest of Thomas P. Sturges, Jr., in estate of Thomas P. Sturges, deceased; Thomas P. Sturges, Jr., to George W. M. Sturges	$21,000
Broome st., No. 535, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Sullivan st., 21.6x30x35x8 to alley, thence — to beginning; F. Eble to J. G. Weutz, q. c.	12,000
Concord st., westerly corner College av., 100x75, Mott Haven; James Feehary to David Hall	4,000
Front st., n. e. corner Gouverneur slip, 150x70; Water st., s. e. corner Gouverneur slip, 150x70, one plot; E. and H. Bergh, D. Butterfield, Matilda and E. B. Brown, and H. Bergh, Trustees of Jane Brown, deceased, to Edwin B. Brown	nom.
Same property; William P. Lee, Referee, to E. B. Brown, partition	80,000
Morton st., s. s., 102.4 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 25x100; Christian Brune to John Suhr	13,750
Same property; J. Suhr to Anna M. D., wife of C. Burns, C. A. G.	13,750
Scammel st., n. e. corner Water st., 146 ft. to Cherry st., thence 71.3 ft., thence 155 ft. to Water st., thence 71.3; Edwin Bergh, Edwin B. Brown, Daniel Butterfield, Matilda B. Brown, Henry Bergh, Edwin B. Brown, Trustees of Jane Brown, deed to Henry Bergh	nom
Same property; William P. Lee, Referee, to Henry Bergh, partition	55,000
Stanton st., No. 99, 22x75 ft.; Rebecca Ehrlich to Gabriel Goldsmith	20,000
9th st., n. s., 600.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x93.11, being No. 115 Clinton place; J. Wilner to Solomon Wiener	nom.
52d st., s. s., 189.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 79.8x100.5; 53d st., n. s., 60.2 ft. e. of 1st av., runs e. 58.9 ft., thence n. 106.8 ft., thence w. 25.4 ft., thence s. 10.11 ft., thence w. 14 ft., thence s. 28.5 ft., thence w. 20 ft., thence s. 50 ft., thence w. 0.3 ft., thence s. 22; W. A. Juch to H. K. Thurber	99,500
The Circle, n. w. corner 59th st., runs w. 34.3 ft., thence n. 75 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence s. 25 ft., thence e. 17.7 ft., to Circle, thence s. w. on curve, 51.2; B. P. Fairchild to V. K. Stevenson	46,250
79th st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2; Isaac Hermann to Samuel Golland	20,000
134th st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x99.11; Louisa A. Crane to Wesley Smith; q. c.	nom.
Avenue A, e. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th st., 24.6x95.6; F. Rubel to L. Rubel, ½ part	6,850
Avenue B, w. s., 300 ft. s. of Cliff st., 25x100; F. Eyppert to Adam Martin	nom.
Avenue B, w. s., 300 ft. s. of Cliff st., 25x100; Morrisania; Adam Martin to Catharine, wife of F. Eyppert; C. A. G	nom.
Washington av., s. w. corner 8th st., 145.3x150; Morrisania; J. Thomson to J. N. Hayward; C. A. G	1,500
3d av., s. e. s., 56.1 ft. n. e. of 141st st., 56.1x62; Martin Lipps to Henry Lipps, C. A. G.	4,000
3d av., s. e. s., 74.10 ft. n. e. of 141st st., 18.8x70; H. Lipps to M. Lipps	8,000
4th av., n. w. corner 123d st., 100.11x80; Emma Friedberger to Abraham Michelbacher, C. A. G.	18,000

LEASE RECORDED.

45th st., No. 209, West, 5½ years, per year	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR THE WINTER.

To rent, furnished, the elegant basement-house No. 6 West 18th st.; also the full-size, high-stoop house No. 6 West 21st st.; also extra wide house on 17th st., near 5th av.; also an elegant full-size house, with side lights on 5th av., near 10th st.; also a full-size house in good order on 35th st., near 5th av.; also a beautiful house, extra size, on Madison av., near 39th st., and a very large house, 34 feet wide, partially furnished, on 22d st., near Broadway. Also an elegant, extra wide house and stable on Washington square, near 5th av. Lists and permits at either office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—No 5 East 54th, No. 15 East 48th, No. 18 East 57th, sts.; 5th av., near 44th. 46th, 56th, 62d, and 84th sts. Also several on Madison av., well located.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN IN STORE PROPERTY DOWN town for sale.—Ten to twelve per cent. can be realized from rental at the low price it will be sold at. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE FULL FRONT extra depth house; is carefully built and elegantly finished in artistic cabinet work throughout; has French mantels, mirrors, wardrobes, gold and bronze hardware electric bells, steam heaters, &c.; inspection desired. Apply on the premises, No. 14 East 63d st.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR square.—The elegantly-located and arranged four-story high-stoop medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny, open yard and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 11 Pine st., and 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WILL EXchange for a small place near New-York, No. 408 West 58th st., now occupied by owner. A neat three-story and basement brown-stone front house, one block from Central Park. Apply on the premises.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A first-class, four-story, brown-stone house; size 18x45; lot 100; will be sold at a low figure; very little cash required.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

NO. 10 WEST 51ST ST.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house for sale, price reasonable.
CHAS. E. WHITE, No. 4 Park place.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH good board, two nice large rooms on second floor to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; also, hall bedroom on third floor; terms moderate.

FOR SALE—NOS. 129 AND 131 EAST 78TH ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.; new price, $18,000. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

A GOOD HOME.—HANDSOME HOUSE, TEN rooms, completely furnished; stable, and about one acre of land; two minutes' walk from depot; twenty miles from City Hall; will sell a bargain for cash, or will exchange for an interest in good legitimate business with responsible party. Apply to JAMES PIRNIE, office Wood, Brady & Todd, No. 9 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A CHANCE

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME, TO BECOME RICH BY BUYING ONE LOT.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND HITCHCOK'S GREAT AUCTION OF THE FAMOUS LEGGETT PROPERTY, IN THE VERY BUSINESS CENTRE OF FLUSHING.

To be sold in lots to the highest bidders, And also the commodious Mansion, containing sixteen rooms,

On Wednesday, Oct. 21,

AT NOON.

By virtue of a contract with the executors of the estate of the late Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, the most valuable property in Flushing, situate on Main, Amity, Union, and (new) Locust sts., surrounded by stores, and in the centre of traffic and travel, will be offered on terms within the reach of all. In all our business experience we never have been able to offer, heretofore, so valuable property upon such marvelously

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE, ONLY 20 PER CENT. ON OCT. 28, INST., And 5 and 10 YEARS' TIME for BALANCE.

It is but fair to estimate that these LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN FIVE YEARS, and more than likely BE WORTH $20,000 EACH IN TEN YEARS.

In comparison, it would be like buying property on Broadway, New-York, at the prices of twenty years ago, and getting the increased value of it to-day.

There will be NO FREE LUNCH, and no extraneous inducements to visitors. Only those are invited who desire to secure really valuable property for business and for residence, and those who are seeking the best modes of investment.

Flushing now has excellent sewage, gas, water in pipes, and all the conveniences of New-York City; 120 trains daily; seven depots; fare ten cents on Long Island Railroad, (at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point.)

Visitors can take James slip ferry-boat at 10 or 11 A. M., or cross Thirty-fourth street at 10:15 or 11:15, and take train at 10 30 or 11:30, and return at pleasure. Maps and free passes can be had of G. Edward Carll, Auctioneer, in Flushing, and at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
NO. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS., including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS, suitable for PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c., will be sold at auction on MONDAY, OCT. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.,
Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY,
No. 19 Barclay st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS in the CITY OF YONKERS.

The estate of the late SAMPSON SIMSON

To be sold at auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against The HEMPSTEAD AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment order of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Hewlet's Hotel, in the village of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the lands and premises, franchises and property, real or personal, described as follows, that is to say: All the railroad of the said Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company constructed or to be constructed from a point on the South Side Railroad, at or near Valley Stream, in the County of Queens, State of New-York, to Hempstead in the County and State aforesaid, with its superstructure, tracks, rails, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all other appurtenances, together with all rights of way now acquired or obtained or hereafter to be acquired or obtained by the defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, and including all depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, and all other structures, all machines and other shops, and the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on which the same are or may be erected, and all the pieces of land which shall be used for depot or station purposes with the appurtenances, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials acquired or to be hereafter acquired for the constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing of the said railroad or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including, also, all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, connecting with or relating to the said railroad or the construction maintenance or use thereof, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, also, all the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estates, right, title, and interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.—Dated, Sept. 9, 1874.
s10-1aw6wTh JESSE JOHNSON, Referee.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

The St. Omer Hotel,

6th Av., near 23d St., AND ADJOINING MASONIC TEMPLE, TO LEASE.

Building new and substantial; steam heated, and in A1 order; location central, and convenient to all places of amusement. Apply to
C. C. PINCKNEY,
No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 30 feet front, fully furnished, with garden adjoining; also, if desired, a stable, with entrance on next street; moderate rent to a good tenant.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let, in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH SMALL APARTments.—That well-known stand for bakery on the north-west corner of Hudson and Franklin streets; has been well established for the last forty years, and always procured a good share of family baking. At the above place is a first-rate oven, with fixtures all complete. Rent, $450 a year. To a competent person, wishing to do a small, safe, and profitable business, a rare chance offers. Inquire of WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, on the premises, or at Mr. Fritze's, the watch-maker.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 112 5th av., Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Charlier Institute FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY. S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D., Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D., T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D., H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South.) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 38 PARK AV., For young gentlemen of all ages, fitting for college or for business. Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director. The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute. Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector. NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May. The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, *No. 108 West 59th st.* *on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.*
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE) GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MISS COMSTOCK, NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK, English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter. A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Elementary Class for boys from eight upward. SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c. A. COLIN, M. E., Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU is now forming Evening and Afternoon Classes of CONVERSATION IN FRENCH. Apply after 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 46 Greenwich av.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV., OPENS SEPT. 21. Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College. E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, FOUNDED A. D. 1820. REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal. No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes. REOPENED SEPT. 23. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5TH AV. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New York. and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st. Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH KINDERGARTEN, No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st. (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN, ORGANIST of St. Thomas' Church, will resume his piano-forte lessons Oct. 15. Residence, No. 20 East 50th st., or care of Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th st.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; uptown No. 1,275 Broadway; students taught, without classes; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Ladies' qualified as book-keepers and cashiers. Always in session.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF CULTURE AND EXperience, accustomed to good society and having excellent testimonials, desires a position as visiting governess to children under fourteen years of age. Address J. K. R., Box No. 884 Post Office.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE Principal.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University,) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss WARREN.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL at No. 47 East 21st st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE. H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

BOARDING School at Wilton, Conn., home comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address A. Whitlock.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High school, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

TEACHERS.

THE HOME JOURNAL SAYS: "A correspondent in whom we have faith writes: 'Mrs. ALMA MITCHELL, née Ragussi, for many years a teacher in this City, has, by the opening of a Teachers' Bureau at No. 67 West 35th st., supplied a want long felt by parents. Born in Europe, speaking several languages with fluency, Mrs. Mitchell is better fitted to examine and secure competent instructors than many others who follow this profession. Parents will do well to consult her before securing instructors for their children, as Mrs. Mitchell recommends none but the best, the most accomplished teachers.'"

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, DOCTOR OF Philosophy, who has studied modern languages at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, and then spent several years in England and France, desires to give private instruction in German and French languages and literature. His professional experience, certificates, and references will be found satisfactory. Address E. S., Post Office, Box No. 4,807.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a city church; is familiar with all forms of service, and an fait of the latest European compositions. should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address, S. A., Box 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED WITH SOME of the best schools in the City, desires one or two private pupils; instructs in Latin, the higher mathematics, French, (if desired,) and usual English branches; history and literature a specialty; testimonials satisfactory. Address Y. K., Box No. 82 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78 Flushing, Long Island.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S. *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE PRIvate instruction—the best references offered. Address "K," No. 243 5th av.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING CHILdren English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; terms moderate; references. TEACHER, No. 135 West 43d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires pupils. Address Constant, No. 101 East 25th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	China, Saturday, Nov. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC ... SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC ... SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC ... SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECOLLOWX ... Saturday, Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE ... Saturday, Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT ... Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Saturday, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ... Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA ... Wednesday, Oct. 15
STATE OF INDIANA ... Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA ... Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES ... Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE ... Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE ... Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH ... Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all parts, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAILLINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES ... Oct. 9

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA ... Oct. 27

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL ... Oct. 8
ATLAS ... Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF MERIDA ... Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA ... Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau) ... Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA ... Saturday, Oct. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CUBA ... Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO ... Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Oct. 15.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 17.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

EXCURSION TO ASPINWALL AND PANAMA AND RETURN FOR $100 CURRENCY.

Cabin tickets will be issued as above by steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. RATHBUN, to sail at noon SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, occupying about twenty-three days on the round trip.

The attention of physicians, invalids, and all others is earnestly invited to the above trip, affording an opportunity for a sea voyage of 4,000 MILES, and a visit to the tropics, never before offered.

A competent surgeon on board.

Table and service first-class.

For tickets, &c., apply at Company's Ticket Office on wharf foot Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain......Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M.	Erin.......Nov. 7, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE ... Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin ... $100 gold.
Second cabin ... 60 gold.
Steerage ... 24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VRAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th..12:00 M.	Friday, 16th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th.....10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th......2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HOLGATE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of October, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankruptcy act of March, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof. That I have filed my final account as late assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as such assignee, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section; and also that such other proceedings may then be had as may be necessary for the proper closing up of my said late trust, and that a counsel fee and other expenses of and incidental to the aforesaid proceedings may be paid out of the funds of said estate now in the hands of the present assignee thereof.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1874.
WILLIAM H. RITTER, late Assignee,
No. 207 West Thirty-second street, New-York City.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for William H. Ritter, late Assignee, No. 151 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT DUNKELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th September, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o1-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MOONEY and ISAAC MOONEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the second day of October, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Mooney and Isaac Mooney, of the City of New-York, in the said district; who were, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
*o8-1aw3wTh JAMES T. LEAVITT, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.
jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS,
o15-1aw6m-Th* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
ap30-1aw6mTh* SHEPHERD KNAPP, THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
jy16-1aw6mTh* JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, JOHN BARBERIE. } Executors.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LIBRARY.—THE library is now open in its spacious apartments at No. 8 West 16th st., for consultation and reference, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 1:30 to 5, and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
JOHN L. VANDERVOORT, M. D., Librarian.